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GOMEZ COMES TO M'KINLEY TERMS

Insurgent General Accepts Proposal to Pay His Soldiers $100 Each at Once.

ARMY TO BE DISBANDED.

Compact Signed After Conference with Robert P. Porter and Senor Quesada.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Republic of Cuba, Headquarters of the Army, Remedios, Feb. 1, 1899.—President McKinley, Washington: It has been a great pleasure to me to confer with your commissioner, Mr. Porter, introduced by my friend Quesada, and I am now aware of and pleased with your wishes. In a short time I shall go to Havana and confer with General Brooke, so that everything will go well. Following your advice, I am willing to co-operate in the work of reconstructing Cuba.

(Signed.) MAXIMO GOMEZ, General.

Republic of Cuba, Headquarters of the Army, Remedios, Feb. 1, 1899.—The Hon. Robert P. Porter—Dear Sir: Your visit has enlightened our path, and what we have spoken encourages me to go to Havana, so that by conferring with General Brooke I may aid in directing the unsettled affairs of this country.

Be kind enough to say to President McKinley that I am grateful for his kind regards.

I shall do all in my power to maintain public order, helping to apply the constitution of the republic, so that Cuba may be really free and independent, and thus carrying out President McKinley's wishes and my own.

MAXIMO GOMEZ, General.

Remedios, Province of Santa Clara, Feb. 1, via Havana, Feb. 2.—General Maximo Gomez this afternoon, after a conference with Robert P. Porter, the personal representative of President McKinley, signed the following compact:

First—The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

Second—That these officers shall at once meet at some convenient point and devise when and where the settlements are to be made and arrange any other details.

Third—That the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for service rendered, but to facilitate the disbandment of the army, as a relief of suffering, and as an aid in getting the people to work.

Fourth—The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban Assembly or its representatives.

Fifth—The Committee on Distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute it among the population so that all may secure work.

Sixth—That the $3,000,000 shall be placed subject to the order of General Brooke and that action in the matter shall be immediate.

Writes to McKinley.

Immediately after yesterday's conference General Gomez wrote the following letter to President McKinley in Spanish:

Republic of Cuba, Headquarters of the Army, Remedios, Feb. 1, 1899.—President McKinley, Washington: It has been a great pleasure to me to confer with your commissioner, Mr. Porter, introduced by my friend, Quesada, and I am now aware of and pleased with your wishes. In a short time I shall go to Havana and confer with General Brooke, so that everything will go well. Following your advice, I am willing to coöperate in the work of reconstructing Cuba.

MAXIMO GOMEZ, General.

Immediately after writing the letter to President McKinley, General Gomez addressed the following letter to Mr. Porter:

Republic of Cuba, Headquarters of the Army, Remedios, Feb. 1.—The Hon. Robert B. Porter—Dear Sir: Your visit has enlightened our path and what we have spoken encourages me to go to Havana, so that by conferring with General Brooke I may aid in directing the unsettled affairs of this country. Be kind enough to say to President McKinley that I am grateful for his kind regards.

I shall do all in my power to maintain public order, helping to apply the constitution of the republic so that Cuba may be really free and independent, and thus carrying out President McKinley's wishes and my own.

MAXIMO GOMEZ, General.

General Gomez presented his portrait and autograph with the letter. Mr. Porter wrote a cordial acknowledgment.

Today General Gomez is preparing for the trip to Havana. The whole attitude of the old fighter is much more cordial than was anticipated by Mr. Porter. He told the latter he was proud to be the special commissioner of the President, and he is evidently much gratified at the prospect of the early solution of the disbandment problem.

The money will be sent on Commissioner Porter's order to General Brooke, and will be paid out as called for by distribution through subcommittees of Cuban and American officers in the various provinces. As agreed upon at yesterday's conference, the entire amount will be in Spanish silver.

At the rate of sixty it will amount to $4,200,000, or nearly $100 for each man in the Cuban army, as estimated by the delegation from the Cuban military assembly which went to Washington in December and has recently returned to Cuba. Calixto Garcia told President McKinley this amount would be satisfactory. The delegation was examined by Mr. Porter for the President, and a report was submitted which has not yet been made public. The figures given in it call for $57,000,000 as the first estimate of the delegation, but the delegation said they would take less, and acknowledged they could hardly expect better pay for the Cuban privates than the American privates get, which is $13 a month, or 43 per cent of their figures, and the American basis would mean $9,000,000 for privates. As the sum to be paid is worth more than $4,000,000 in Spanish silver here nearly half of the amount calculated on the American basis is to be realized by the Cubans.

At the conference Mr. Porter laid special stress on the fact that the $3,000,000 was not to be regarded as wages due for services rendered, but as a relief fund from the United States to expedite the disbandment of the army and to further the aims of reconstruction. This article of the compact was the most delicate point under consideration, as the question of the recognition of the Cuban army as a military body and tacitly of the Cuban revolutionary government, was involved. General Gomez acquiesced in this premise more readily than might have been expected in view of his reputed hostility to the United States.

Details of the Conference.

When Mr. Porter arrived here last week he was accompanied by Señor Gonzales Quesada, the special commissioner of the Cuban Junta at Washington, Captain Campbell of General Brooke's staff, Lieutenant Hanna of General Wood's staff, and a correspondent of the Associated Press. General Gomez had gone to his camp this morning, but he returned accompanied by his staff and fifty horsemen on various kinds of mounts. They rode past the hotel where Mr. Porter was stopping, around the Plaza, and to a side street to the Cuban headquarters. General Gomez was seen by Señor Quesada this afternoon, and after an hour's conference Mr. Porter, accompanied by Señor Quesada, Captain Campbell, and Lieutenant Hanna, was received by General Gomez in his parlor, up one flight of stairs and in the presence of his staff.

The old General wore no insignia of his rank. He was dressed in a linen coat and dark trousers and had a silk handkerchief over his coat collar. He also wore a black tie and showed a heavy silver watch and chain, with a silver cross attached to it.

The Cuban commander was cordial in greeting Mr. Porter and opened the interview by referring to the change for the better which had taken place in Cuba since he was last here in September. He also laid stress on the fact that some people were asking where was Cuba's promised liberty.

"The answer to this," said Mr. Porter, "is that Cuba now has commercial and industrial liberty and that President McKinley has directed me in framing the Cuban tariff to make no discriminations in favor of the United States in the manner that Spain favored herself. Cuba is free today to buy in the cheapest market. People are returning to the pursuits of peace and our military government will give way to the government as fast as possible."

Pledge Liberty for Cuba.

Mr. Porter also said that the purpose of the American government is to lay a firm foundation of a noble government for Cuba, to give the Cubans all the liberty they had fought for, and that General Gomez must remember that and more still. For instance, there are 25,000 or 30,000 Spanish soldiers at Cienfuegos who have not left Cuba; that we had only been a month on the island, and that President McKinley needed and was entitled to the coöperation of all interested in the welfare and future of Cuba, and that he needed the coöperation of General Gomez above all others.

The first problem, Mr. Porter then pointed out, was the disbandment of the Cuban army and the return of the Cuban soldiers to work. This was the specific mission which had brought Mr. Porter to Remedios, and in which President McKinley expected General Gomez's aid.

The Cuban Commander-in-Chief replied that he was ready and willing to give the aid required, but asked how he could do so.

To this Mr. Porter replied that President McKinley would be glad to have him go to Havana and coöperate with General Brooke in disbanding the Cubans and in paying over the $3,000,000 appropriated for that purpose.

General Gomez said the amount was too small, but that was not his fault, and he would make it go as far as possible, while likening it to the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

"No man in history," said Mr. Porter, "has done so much with so small resources as you have done. Hence your coöperation with General Brooke will bring good results."

Brooke to Handle the Cash.

General Gomez specially requested that the money, for which Mr. Porter had orders in his pocket, should be paid over to General Brooke and not to himself, as he did not want the personal responsibility of keeping it.

The Cuban General then assured Captain Campbell of his good feeling toward General Brooke, and the formal compact was presented to Gomex by Mr. Porter and was assented to by General Gomez.

The success of Mr. Porter's mission greatly simplifies the returning of the military Cubans to the pursuits of peace.

In view of General Gomez's supposed prior attitude of hostility towards the United States, Mr. Porter came here clothed with absolute authority and the tender of the $3,000,000 was practically a verbal ultimatum. Had it not been accepted no more ultimatums would have been made.

General Gomez was tendered a public reception this evening and Mr. Porter was among those present.

General Gomez made the point in his discussions with Mr. Porter the estimate of the amount wanted by the army was not his, but that of the Cuban Assembly.

The estimate furnished President McKinley by the delegation from the Cuban Assembly is said to have called for payment for 5,119 commissioned officers, 9,762 non-commissioned officers, and 30,160 privates, divided as follows, with totals estimated as due each grade:

Eleven Major Generals, $500 a month, $179,450.
Nineteen Generals of Division, $450 a month, $296,175.
Fifty-four Brigadier Generals, $400 a month, $682,825.
One hundred and sixty-three Colonels, $325 a month, $1,491,750.
Two hundred and ninety Lieutenant Colonels, $275 a month, $2,362,800.
Five hundred and seventy-eight Majors, $220 a month, $3,870,240.
Nine hundred and sixty-five Captains, $130 a month, $4,561,800.
One thousand two hundred and forty-five Lieutenants, $100 a month, $3,763,200.
One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four Sublieutenants, $90 a month, $4,952,880.
Two thousand one hundred and thirty First Sergeants, $60 a month, $3,796,200.
Three thousand one hundred and twenty-three Second Sergeants, $50 a month, $4,605,600.
Four thousand five hundred and nine corporals, $40 a month, $5,238,240.
Thirty thousand one hundred and sixty privates, $30 a month, $21,502,620.
Total, 40,041 men, $57,304,380.

The details of the actual allotment will fall to a commission consisting of Governor General Brooke, General Maximo Gomez, and various others. It is doubtful whether as many men still under arms can be found as was estimated by the assembly's delegation. Large numbers, however, are scattered throughout the island, though there is no great force at any one place. General Gomez has only 400 with him here.

Reception to Porter.

Mr. Porter left this morning for Havana, General Gomez sending with him as a complimentary escort a young aid of his staff. The meeting last night at the Cuban clubhouse took the form of a reception to Mr. Porter and his party. It was arranged by General Gomez, the invitations being sent out after the close of the conference. The private theater of the club was crowded, many handsome and gayly dressed women in the audience giving beauty and color to the scene. American and Cuban flags were the principal feature in the decorations. General Gomez, Mr. Porter, Captain Campbell, and Lieutenant Hanna sat together in one proscenium box and Remedios ladies occupied the other boxes.

Señor de Quesada made a stirring address, counseling faith in the good intentions of the United States and predicting a glorious future for the Cuban republic. He was literally showered with roses by the women at the end of his speech. Vivas were given for President McKinley, General Gomez, Mr. Porter, and the United States. Then followed other speeches, but General Gomez did not speak.

The speech-making over, General Gomez and Mr. Porter led the way to a large ballroom, brilliantly lighted, where they informally received. Dancing began at 10. General Gomez, Mr. Porter, Captain Campbell, Señor de Quesada, with four Cuban girls, danced in the head set of a quadrille dedicated to Mr. Porter. The ball came to an end at 1 o'clock this morning amid vivas for the United States and Gomez.

Porter Arrives in Havana.

Havana, Feb. 2.—Robert Porter, special commissioner, arrived here this evening

(Continued on third page.)

DELAYS CURRENCY LAW.

REPUBLICAN HOUSE CAUCUS REFERS IT TO NEXT CONGRESS.

Chairman Grosvenor to Appoint a Committee of Eleven to Submit Recommendations to a Caucus to Be Held Next Session—Walker of Massachusetts Talks in Opposition—Believed Committee Will Work in Harmony with Views of President.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—There will be no financial legislation of any character enacted at this session of Congress, but that question will be taken up early in the first session of the next Congress.

During the interim between the adjournment of this Congress and the convening of the next the monetary question will be considered by a committee of eleven Republicans, which will be appointed by General Grosvenor, chairman of the Republican Caucus committee, and will make recommendations and submit them to the Republican caucus.

This program was agreed upon tonight at a caucus of a majority of the Republicans of the House.

The discussion at tonight's meeting lasted for two hours, and the meeting was considered a harmonious one, although Walker of Massachusetts spoke against the resolution. He consumed most of the time, and the other speakers were Cannon of Illinois, Henderson and Hepburn of Iowa, Payne of New York, and Tawney of Minnesota. About 125 members were present, among them being Hopkins, Mann, Belknap, Foss, Prince, Reeves, Cannon, and Warner of Illinois; Cooper, Van Voorhis, Corliss, Steele, Moody, Updegraff, Eddy, Grosvenor, Hepburn, Burton, Grout, Graham, Bromwell, and the leaders of the party.

There were five speakers, and all favored the plan of putting off action until next session except Walker, who is opposed to everything when he cannot have his way. He will not be a member of the next Congress, so the caucus listened to him because those present knew this was his last chance to protest.

Walker in Opposition.

Mr. Walker not only talked against the resolution but voted against it as well, together with Sprague of Massachusetts, Sturtevant of Pennsylvania, and Bishop of Michigan.

The caucus met at 8:15 and was presided over by General Grosvenor of Ohio. On motion of Bromwell of Ohio, Bennett of New York was elected secretary in place of Hooker, who resigned to accept a seat on the supreme bench of New York. Then the discussion began, and after it had been in progress for an hour and a half General Henderson of Iowa moved to adopt the following resolution, which was agreed to by a vote of 82 to 4:

"A committee of eleven members of the present House who are members-elect of the Fifty-sixth Congress shall be appointed members of this caucus for the purpose of considering monetary legislation, and submit their recommendations to the Republican caucus at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, with authority to confer with a like committee of the Senate."

Mr. Henderson made a strong speech in support of the plan embodied in his resolution, and pointed out the advantage of having this important subject committed to a body serving both in this Congress and the next and representing the various sections of the country and as far as possible its diverse business and economic interests.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois questioned the wisdom of the resolution, although he said he would not oppose it with his vote. He expressed the strong belief, however, that the present prosperity of the country made it inexpedient to enter upon financial discussions. He particularly referred to the enormous exports within recent months and the great money balance in our favor. This, he thought, showed such a healthy economic condition that it should be left alone.

Cannon of Illinois.

Mr. Cannon said he did not think any financial legislation could be carried through until after the next Presidential election.

Mr. Payne, the recently appointed chairman of the Ways and Means committee, did not coincide with Mr. Cannon's objections and strongly favored the proposed plan of committing the entire financial subject to a caucus committee. It would permit careful consideration of the question during the coming months, and the preparation of such a well matured plan as would commend itself on all hands. Mr. Payne expressed the belief that such a measure, conservative and intelligent, could be passed early in the next session of Congress and probably during the winter months.

General Grosvenor will appoint the Committee of Eleven some time during next week. It will take some time to consider its personnel, as a great deal of hard work will be entailed upon them, and there may be a reluctance on the part of many to undertake this task during a recess, when they would otherwise be attending to personal and business matters.

Of course it is impossible to forecast the action of the committee, but its recommendations will undoubtedly be in accord with the views of the President, and it is believed there are good prospects of straightening out the whole financial question and eventually putting this country on a gold basis.

It is probable the Vice President will appoint a Committee of Eleven Senators to meet the committee authorized by the caucus tonight, but this will be voluntary upon the part of the Senate, as it is in no way bound by the action of a caucus held by members of the House.

BANDIT CRIME AT SANTIAGO.

Body of Cuban Postal Courier Found—Soldiers in Pursuit of His Murderers.

Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 2.—Valiente's gendarmes, who on Sunday began to search the woods between Mayari and San Luis for the missing postal courier, Antonio Arturo Varios, who left Mayari for San Luis on Jan. 20 with a mail pouch, intending to traverse the entire road, have reported the finding of the body.

The courier was evidently murdered, as many wounds from machetes were found on the body. His horse was wandering two miles off, but no trace of the mail pouch has been found. The gendarmes are still scouring the woods in the hope of discovering the assailants, and Colonel Valiente believes that he will soon be able to arrest the guilty persons.

Arrangements have finally been completed to install the Anglo-American club in the building formerly occupied by the Spanish club. The change from the present quarters to the new will be made on Saturday.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the tax which, under orders from Havana, is now levied upon passengers arriving at and departing from Santiago. The merchants raise the objection that a coastwise passenger is not a foreign passenger. As the tax stands a person going from Santiago to Guantanamo and returning has to pay practically double the passage money.

BATTLE WITH ALASKA INDIANS.

United States Marshal McGuire and His Deputies Kill or Wound a Number of Northern Savages.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Indians are on the warpath in Alaska. One battle has taken place, and more fighting is imminent.

Four Indians were killed and several wounded in the fight which has already taken place. Four American Deputy Marshals were wounded. The Indians are drunk, and there may be a general uprising.

The steamer Cutch brings the news of the battle at Juneau. An Indian was killed by United States Marshal McGuire in self-defense. Fearing the dead man's death would be avenged by his friends, a vigilance committee was formed, who acted promptly, captured the malcontents, and took them to prison. On promising good behavior, they were liberated next day, but the revengeful nature of the savages demanded blood for blood.

The pretended acquiescence was a ruse. Plying themselves with liquor, the bloodthirsty Alaskans deliberately planned the murder of every member of the vigilance committee. The attack was made at night. A friendly Indian warned the whites of the contemplated treachery, and as the Siwashes advanced on the town with drunken yells the officers warned them back. They still came forward, opening fire, which the whites promptly returned.

The United States Marshal and his followers having the advantage of position were able to pour in a deadly fire. After the first fusillade the savages stampeded hurriedly into the darkness, leaving their dead and four wounded comrades on the ground.

For some time the Indians and the United States authorities have been hostile on the coast. The British Columbia Legislature passed an obnoxious law excluding Americans from one of the richest parts of the Klondike country, and Americans naturally resented the discrimination. The quarrel spread until the Canadians began smuggling whisky into Alaska and selling it to the Indians. The United States authorities have been seizing large quantities of this liquor, and this led to the fight.

CHASE A BLAZING TROLLEY.

Brooklyn Street Car, on Fire, Pursued Through the Streets by Fire Engines.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The spectacle of a trolley car ablaze and its passengers heroically rescuing themselves by hurried exits from doors and windows, while three fire engines and one truck followed in its wake, was presented to Brooklynites at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street at 6 o'clock tonight. Car No. 1306 of the Myrtle avenue line was loaded with perspiring people on their way home from work in Manhattan. The temperature increased every foot of the way from the bridge, and at the corner where the engines were hurriedly called into service the passengers thought it was the middle of July and that they were bound for Coney Island.

It was 130 degrees Fahrenheit near the open door when flames began to shoot from the bottom of the car. The passengers fell out of the windows, backed out of the air transoms, and flung themselves out of front and rear doors.

The motorman and conductor left their posts to avoid the rush and watched the rest of the proceedings from the sidewalk.

An excited Italian bootblack watched the flames twisting around the heels of the passengers and sent in an alarm.

An inspector hurried to the next car behind, and the smoking and blazing trolley was shoved down Myrtle avenue at full speed. Just then the engines began to arrive. They gave chase and overhauled the fire at the corner of Pearl street and Myrtle avenue.

The passengers ran in a perspiring and smoke-begrimed stream after the engines and the trolley clamoring for transfers. It is a failing of Brooklynites—that they want their money's worth. Nearly all the woodwork of the car was destroyed. The fire was caused by the burning out of the fuse. Several men and women were scorched. The wounded were solaced with transfer tickets.

BUFFALO ARRIVES AT MANILA.

Reinforcements for Dewey's Fleet Reach the Philippines After an Uneventful Voyage.

Manila, Feb. 2, 5:50 p. m.—The United States transport Buffalo, having on board sailors to relieve men in Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet, arrived here today.

The Buffalo made a record-breaking run from New York to Manila in fifty-four days. It has aboard 700 sailors to relieve men in Dewey's fleet whose time has expired. The Buffalo will be used as a regular transport for men and naval stores, making regular trips between Manila and San Francisco every three months.

The United States transport Pennsylvania has arrived here from Iloilo with the Fifty-first Iowa. These troops are being disembarked at Cavite.

The United States transport City of Puebla has sailed for Nagasaki, Japan.

General Otis has published an order requiring the inhabitants of Manila to procure official certificates of identity, which will cost 20 cents each, after Feb. 23.

The British battleship Centurion, flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, and the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure have sailed for Hongkong.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—Edward A. Andre, for sixteen years past Cousul of Belgium to Manila, arrived here today en route to Washington on a secret mission. It is understood he has come to this country to offer his good services as mediator between this country and the Filipinos.

Speaking of the present condition of affairs in the Philippines, Consul Andre said that should the Americans and Filipinos clash the loss to the Americans would be great, not so much, however, from the force of bullets, but from the sickness which would follow an active campaign.

The Filipinos had, he said, modern rifles, and could inflict much damage before being subdued, but he did not look for any serious disagreement.

FEARS FOR VESSEL AND CREW.

Princess Edward Is Believed to Have Gone Down in the Pacific with All Hands.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—There is little hope for the ship Princess Edward, that left Baltimore nearly nine months ago for Honolulu to load sugar. When the Coptic left Honolulu the Princess Edward had not reported, and the friends of Captain Pande and his crew were alarmed. The ship was considered a bad risk for insurance men some weeks ago, and when the news that it failed to report was brought here today all hope for its safety was abandoned.

The Princess Edward, if it has foundered, has carried down a crew of twenty-seven men all told.

There is a bare possibility that the ship was disabled and has gone ashore on one of the innumerable islands of the South Seas.

KIPLING IS IN NEW YORK.

ENGLAND'S STORY WRITER BAFFLES GOTHAM'S REPORTERS.

Arrives on Steamer Majestic with the Mem Sahib, the Little Kiplings, and Their Ayahs—His Belongings Described by the Men with the Notebooks, but He Says Not a Word to Put in Print—He Will Journey Into Mexico.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Rudyard Kipling, who went out to India on a P. and O. steamer years ago and took to writing books and things, set out one week ago to return to the States. So he and the Mem Sahib and the little Kiplings and their ayahs bought passage on the liner Majestic—twin screws, two-stacked, wall-sided, and heavy-powered. It can knock out twenty-one points five on Welsh coal any day on the summer course. Moreover, it is English from the outboard end of the tailshaft forward to the last rivet on its forefoot, which is the front part of a liner, as almost every one knows. Being English, Kipling naturally bought passage on the Majestic and sat at table with the liner's janitor, who knows everything about steam and coal and all that sort of thing on an ocean liner.

But before Kipling got away one of the half-tamed emissaries of that uncouth people laid aboard of Kipling. This emissary had a pencil and a notebook and was prepared to take down in the argot these people call English everything that Kipling would say. Intending to cable which.

"But two words," pleaded the emissary, "just two words—a couple of shillings' worth."

Only the emissary said "two bits' worth," this being the strangeness of their tongue.

"Nope," said Kipling; "not a syllable."

Then he fled aboard the Majestic, and the liner said, "toot, toot," and went away, leaving the emissary on the string-piece calling down the wrath of his strange gods upon the head of Kipling.

Quotes Kipling His Works.

One week later, which was today, Kipling came with the Majestic into port. Outside a half-tamed pilot in a steam sampan came aboard, and, seeing Kipling's face staring down from the rail like a sun-baked gourd of Gobi, sought to do honor by quoting Kipling his works.

> By sport of winter weather
> We're watty strained and scarred
> From the kentledge on the kelson
> To the slings upon the yard.
> The ocean's had her will of us,
> To carry all away.

Then he added: "Hurray for Mulvaney and Ortheris and the boys of Lungtungpen."

"Mad," said Kipling, "certainly mad." Which he was.

At quarantine a revenue dhow ran alongside the Majestic, the barbaric practice of these people being to make you pay again for anything you have paid for in civilized communities. Also came aboard a half dozen of the untamed emissaries, each with a notebook.

"Five foot seven," said one of these emissaries, noting Kipling's height.

"Blue sack coat and trousers," said another.

"Blue eyes," said a third. "They match his clothes, don't they?"

"Fourteen trunks, I hear," murmured a fourth. "He's got 'K' in red on each. I s'pose that 'K' stands for Kipling. I'll make a note of it, anyhow."

"Those are his children," commented another. "Miss Josephine, Miss Elsie, and Master John. Those two women with them are the Ayahs, maybe."

"I dunno," said the sixth; "I'll ask. How is it with you, O, beauteous maiden?"

"Go along wit' yez," said the Ayahs in a breath.

Then did the six send an emissary to overhaul Kipling.

"Not a word, not a word," cried Kipling, and the emissary went away.

And it came to pass that another of the six went up against him and would have had speech with him!

"Hoot!" said Kipling, still smiling; "not a word."

Also went away the second, and came a third.

"I haven't a word to say," said Kipling, going elsewhere. But also came a fourth and a fifth and a sixth, these emissaries being of a hopeful nature and leaning toward knowledge, which they have not. But to each one Kipling said him nay, and the six retreated, singing softly:

> We've met with many men from over seas,
> An' some of 'em was shy, an' some was not,
> The Frenchman, and the German, and Chinese,
> But Kipling was the hardest of the lot.
> Some of 'em talked in English, an' the rest
> Would talk from early winter to the fall,
> But the Mowgli-man we found the greatest pest,
> For the bloomin' sod 'e wouldn't talk at all.
> Still, 'ere's to you, Rudyard Kipling, you escape our anger's ban,
> You're a cold, concentered Briton, but a first-class writin' man,
> Although you need to thaw a bit, to you we must be fair,
> You are the master-writer, though you didn't treat us square.

Emissaries Learn a Little.

Then to Kipling came the baggagemaster, an important person who sends your trunks to Harlem and the Battery and all places within the city walls—annexed district extra. He would know where the trunks go. To the Grenoble. Here also appeared Robert McClure of McClure's Magazine, with an appeal from the emissaries. Would the Honorable Sahib speak but a few words? Nope, not a word, and a great sadness fell upon the half-savage peoples.

"But," said the Sahib McClure, "he will tarry within the gates ten days or two weeks. Then he will go to Brattleboro, Vt., where his bungalow is."

Also elsewhere did the emissaries learn that Kipling would journey down into the Southwest, and after that Mexico.

Then upon the pier saw Kipling a couple—namely: Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood De Forest, 7 East Tenth street, for whom Kipling had a great love. And said words of much good greeting with him, the Mem Sahib Kipling and the three little Kiplings.

Whereupon Kipling arose up, and after fighting madly with the customs officers went away.

REVOLT IS FEARED IN FINLAND.

Attempts to Enforce Use of Russian Language in Schools Creates Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—The attempt on the part of the Russian authorities in Finland to enforce the recent ukase of the Czar, which purposes to thoroughly "Russianize" the province, is meeting with determined opposition.

Two of the measures of the ukase are especially offensive to the Finns. The Czar demands all pupils in the schools of Finland shall receive their instruction in the principal branches of education in the Russian language. Teachers and parents are in open revolt against this innovation, as they fear that their mother tongue will gradually be eliminated from the schools entirely.

The other objectionable feature is the law compelling service in the Russian army in addition to the two years' service in the Finnish regiments. This meets with fierce resentment from the younger element.

YESTERDAY IN STATE LEGISLATURES.

In New York a new income tax bill was introduced. Governor Roosevelt declared he would sign no bill allowing privileges to volunteers not granted to regular soldiers.

In Kansas a bill was introduced providing punishment for dishonest practices designated as "grafting."

In Pennsylvania, Utah, Nebraska, Delaware, and California ballots were taken for United States Senator without a choice.

In Idaho a bill was passed prohibiting all gambling in the State.

HARCOURT TO LEAD NEW PARTY

Anti-Ritualistic Movement Spreading Rapidly in Great Britain—Issue to Go into Parliament.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Feb. 2.—The anti-ritualistic excitement is spreading to an alarming extent throughout Great Britain. The question threatens to become a prominent issue in Parliament.

Already a large Protestant party is being formed of members of the House of Commons. Among them are many Liberals, who have not hitherto been identified with ecclesiastical questions.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt will, in all probability, become the leader of this new party. He has been asked to abandon his projected visit to the continent and to remain in London to lead the anti-ritualists, whose rise may mark a new and potent coalition against the government.

The Times, Spectator, and other prominent dailies carry in big black letters the headline "Crisis in the Church of England."

Last week the Bishops met at Lambeth Palace and grappled with the problem. The Bishops, however, have not yet issued a manifesto.

The conference resulted in an agreement to present a bill to Parliament for a revival of the church courts. This would provide that disputes must be brought first before the diocesan court, consisting of the Bishops, assisted by a theological and legal adviser. An appeal, therefore, would be possible to the provincial court, consisting of the Archbishop and six assistants, and as a last resort, to five lay judges appointed by the crown.

It is believed that if Sir William Vernon Harcourt will lead the crusade the high church practices will be abolished in three-fourths of the churches of England.

FOUR BOY SKATERS IN PERIL.

Evanston Lads Venture Far Out on the Lake and Make Shore with Difficulty.

Four of the children of the Hinman street school, Evanston, skated far past the danger mark on the ice off the life-saving station yesterday afternoon and were rescued with difficulty. Nearly thirty children were on the ice, among them George Knowlton, Richard K. Crawford, Jesse Porter, and William Kennedy. These four were more venturesome than their companions and soon found themselves half a mile from shore where the ice bent under them in waves.

The house of Captain Lawson of the life saving crew overlooks the lake, and he noticed the danger of the boys. He telephoned the police and roused the crew. They hurried to the shore, and Lawson waved to the boys to come in. They attempted to do so, but the ice cracked and they again stopped and huddled together like sheep. They stood in this position until Captain Mersch arrived on the scene, and he soon solved the difficulty by ordering them to come in one by one, which they did, frightened and cold, with all their desire for skating frozen out of them.

Captain Mersch examined the ice thoroughly and then ordered stakes put up 100 yards out as warning posts that no skating should be done beyond them.

FIRE DESTROYS EXPRESS CAR.

New Fast Mail Train on the Milwaukee Road Meets with a Singular Mishap.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 2.—In some unexplainable manner the United States express car attached to the new transcontinental fast mail train caught fire on the Milwaukee road as the train neared Brookfield today and was destroyed.

In the car was express matter consigned to St. Paul and points west. Only the money and bonds in the safe were saved.

The whole train was in danger before the express was detached. The burning car was moved near a water tank, but all efforts to quench the flames were unavailing.

The pecuniary loss is not known.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Snow flurries, northeast winds.
Sun rises at 7:12; sets at 5:17.
Moon rises at 0:41 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Gomez Comes to McKinley's Terms.
Postpones Currency Law.
Kipling Comes to New York.
Bounty Bills for Beet Sugar.
2 Sugar Men Oppose Treaty.
Legislators Aim at Cheaper Gas.
Chicago Milk Poor by Test.
3 Colonies Unite in Australia.
Omaha Muddle Grows Denser.
Twenty-two Lives Lost in Snowslide
4 McKinley to Punish Miles.
Tammany Goes to Harrison.
Judge Rees' Prompt Action.
St. Louis Club to Be Sold.
New Yacht Clubhouse.
5 General New York News.
Mad Inventor's Strange Story.
7 House Votes Many Millions.
Former Bailiff Dwyer Indicted.
8 Wink Costs Doctor His Job.
10 In the Local Political Field.
Light Sought on Gas Bills.
12 Spooner's Plea for the Treaty.
Illinois' Sick Governor Here.
Busy Day at McWhorter's Poolroom

Pages.		Pages.	
6	Editorial.	9	Markets.
7	Amusements.	10	Railroads.
8	Fontenoy.	10	Courts.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Lahn.	
LIVERPOOL	Teutonic	
MARSEILLES		Patria.
NEW YORK	H. H. Meier	Norwegian.
QUEENST'N		Waesland.
QUEENST'N		Germanic.
ROTTERDAM	Amsterdam	Maasdam.
SOUTHAM'N	Paris	

BOUNTY BILLS FOR BEET SUGAR

Measures Introduced in Both Houses of Illinois Legislature Appropriating $400,000.

AID GROWER AND MAKER

How the Experiment of Rewarding This Industry Has Progressed in Other States.

STATISTICS OF FACTORIES.

The Illinois Senate and House of Representatives in Springfield yesterday received simultaneously bills providing for the payment of a bounty of one cent a pound on all sugar manufactured in Illinois from sugar beets grown in Illinois. Representative Albertson fathered the bill in the lower House and Senator Bogardus introduced the measure in the upper branch. These bills bring definitely before the State's lawmaking body the question of the wisdom of encouraging with a bounty the development of a new industry among the agricultural classes. Other States have tried it, some have stricken it off their statute books, some retain it, and in some farming commonwealths the granger element is even now, as in Illinois, seeking the State bounty.

Leon Hay, one of the directors of the Illinois Beet Growers' association, and a resident of Kankakee, has been in Springfield for several days agitating the proposition. He believes he has secured the interest of enough members of the House and Senate to get a bill through the General Assembly. Senator Bogardus is President of the Sugar Beet Growers' association of the State of Illinois. His bill is identical with that of Mr. Albertson. They provide for an appropriation of $400,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the bounty provided.

According to Senator Bogardus, the aim is to confine the bounty entirely to home industries. The farmer gets a part of the reward and the manufacturer a part. Mr. Hay's idea is to make the division depend largely on the amount of saccharine matter in the beets, but the sentiment of the members looks toward an equal division as between beet growers and sugar makers.

The agriculturists in the General Assembly take kindly to the proposition, and it is likely that before many days pass exhibits of sugar beets and beet sugar, together with all the information essential, will be laid before the Appropriations committees of both branches.

Present Status of Industry.

Movements looking to bounties on beet sugar have appeared in many State Legislatures this winter, and in some Legislatures repeal of existing bounty laws has been attempted. One firm engaged in manufacturing machinery for beet sugar mills announces that it has on its books applications to furnish plans and estimates of cost for over 100 mills throughout the country, the projectors feeling confident State aid was to be given. There is ample field for the new industry, for the United States consumes 3,000,000 tons of sugar every year, and the production of beet sugar, even if developed in many States by liberal bounties, will be a long time reaching anywhere near that figure.

Exactly 100 years ago an ingenious German suggested to the King of Prussia that sugar could be made from beets, and was told to try it. Te beginning of the second century of the great industry finds its situation in the United States as follows:

Illinois—Bounty bill in Legislature.
Indiana—Bounty bill defeated.
Iowa—Satisfactory experiments by the State.
Kansas—State said to be outside of beet sugar belt.
Michigan—New bounty, causing vast expansion of industry.
Minnesota—Bounty probably will be continued two years longer.
Nebraska—Bounty not a success; industry thriving.
New York—Legislature trying to establish industry permanently.
Wisconsin—No bounty in sight.

Location of Factories.

The present stage of the development of the industry in the United States is represented by factories built or building at the following points.

California—Spreckels.
Michigan—Bay City, three; Rochester, 1.
Nebraska—Grand Island, Norfolk, Ames.
New York—Rome, Binghamton.
Utah—Lehigh, Ogden.

The largest of these is the Spreckels factory, which has a capacity of 3,000 tons of beets a day. It is completed, but has not been operated, owing to a failure of the beet crop in its vicinity. The capacities of the other factories range from 300 to 500 tons of beets daily.

The cost of a factory, ready for operation, ranges from $300,000 to $350,000 for a capacity of 350 tons. It is this heavy cost of the original plant which holds capital back unless it can see certain figures in a bounty to justify the outlay. Plants of less capacity than 350 tons cannot be operated successfully at the present price of sugar. There is a steady decrease in the cost of production with the increase in the size of the factory.

While the Illinois Legislature is considering the bounty bill, the experiences of other States with beet sugar bounties are important to notice. They have been gathered for THE TRIBUNE by its special correspondents.

Review by States.

Michigan seems to have had the most marked success. The industry has met with such a boom in that State that a repeal or a lessening of the bounty is already under consideration, although the law has been in operation less than two years. Over $1,500,000 has been expended in plants, and many more are projected. The State faces an annual levy of half a million dollars to pay the bounty within a year or two, at the present rate of development. Farmers are making large sums and cities are being given new life. The profit to the State as a whole far exceeds the amounts to be paid in bounties, but the many are objecting to being taxed for the few. Results show that at the natural expiration of the bounty the industry will have a firm footing to live without State aid.

Nebraska beet sugar raisers are doing well without the bounty, which was repealed after being in force two years. Results are so satisfactory that a large new factory is being erected, and the old ones, built under the bounty, are operating successfully.

California, without a bounty of any kind, is entering the field, but conditions in that State are said to be no guide for the East.

Thus far in the development of the industry little has been accomplished in States where no bounties ever have been paid. When there is a prospect for such bounties plans are being matured and capital is ready to undertake the construction of factories of large capacity. It is evident the payment of bounties becomes objectionable to many people as soon as the amounts paid out reach a material sum. A fixed time for the expiration of the bounty seems to give the most satisfaction. The experiences of Nebraska would indicate that the repeal of a bounty law, without due notice, is deemed akin to unfair and uncommercial conduct by the commonwealth.

Interview with F. W. Wolf.

Fred W. Wolf, head of the manufacturing firm in Rees street bearing his name, is a pioneer in the manufacture of beet sugar in America. In 1859 he built his first beet sugar factory in Moscow, Russia. Later he came to America and for over thirty years tried to get some one to build a factory in this country on a large scale, so confident was he it could be made a success. Last October his ambition was fulfilled and he secured a contract for a 350-ton plant at Bay City, Mich. He is now finishing another plant at Rochester, built by Detroit capitalists at a cost of $500,000. He is constructing a third factory at Bay City with a capacity of 400 tons daily.

"The first Bay City factory," he said yesterday, "is turning out between 60,000 and 70,000 pounds of white granulated sugar every day. The total capacity of the factories now ready to operate in Michigan is 1,750 tons daily. The season is about 100 days long. Some big profits have been made by the farmers supplying the beets. It costs about $20 an acre to raise the beets and deliver them at the factory. The average yield an acre last year was a little over eleven tons, although some pieces produced thirty tons. The average is 13½ per cent saccharine matter and 80 per cent purity, which shows the region is well adapted to beet culture."

"There seems to be a great movement for new factories," said F. W. Pilsbry, manager of the company, who has direct charge of new plants. "I have received letters from over a hundred communities, many of them in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, asking for plans and general information about the establishment of new factories. The industry is now in such shape that a little encouragement will go a long way in establishing it permanently. To my mind a great field for home capital and labor is being opened, and a fair percentage of sugar used in this country will be made right here."

Success in Michigan.

Result of the Bounty Has Been the Erection of One Plant, the Organizing of Five Other Factory Companies, and Good Money for the Farmers.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Two years ago the Michigan Legislature enacted a law providing for the payment of a State bounty of one cent a pound for all sugar manufactured in this State from Michigan-grown beets on proof that $4 a ton was paid for all beets containing 12 per cent of sugar. The result of this enactment has been the erection of one factory with a capacity of 700,000 pounds of sugar a year and the organization of five other companies, which will erect this season factories with an aggregate capacity of 3,750,000 pounds of sugar a year.

The Michigan Sugar company of Bay City commenced operations on Oct. 20 last, and by Jan. 1 had collected from the State $28,500 in bounty. If the factory of this company and those to be erected this year are operated to their full capacity, as it is expected they will be, the present law will call for the payment of about $450,000 in bounty for next season's output.

The average percentage of sugar in Michigan beets is so high that under the law the farmers have received an average of $4.50 a ton for their beets, and their testimony is that this price nets them a profit of from $20 to $40 an acre, depending on the distance of the farm from the factory. It is estimated it will require 23,000 acres to furnish enough beets for these factories, that the farmers will be paid $1,137,500 for their beets, and will make a net aggregate profit of about $600,000.

Last year's experience has proved there is no better place in the world to raise sugar beets than Michigan, and furthermore that beet sugar can be manufactured at a profit in this State without the payment of a bounty. The farmers are the direct beneficiaries under the law, as it is practically conceded that were it not for the bounty the price of beets would be cut in two.

In view of the rapid development of the industry and the fact that still other factories than those included in the above estimates are projected, there is a demand for the repeal of the bounty law, many believing the State cannot stand the drain its retention will make on the Treasury. A bill to reduce the bounty to one-half cent a pound has been introduced, but its friends concede it will be a difficult matter to pass it. There are thirty-five actual farmers in the Legislature in addition to a number of persons who own farms. All these are counted on to oppose any reduction of the bounty or the repeal of the law, and they will be aided by the legislators from those sections of the State where factories are either in operation or projected.

The new companies that are actually or practically organized are as follows:

West Bay City Sugar company.
Bay City Sugar company.
Detroit Sugar company.
Wolverine Sugar company of Benton Harbor.
Peninsular Sugar Refining company of Detroit.

These companies will have an aggregate capital of $2,000,000. The Michigan Sugar company is capitalized at $350,000.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Michigan Sugar factory of this city, the first of its kind in this State, has been in successful operation since Oct. 20 last, and present indications are the supply of beets contracted for the factory will not be exhausted before March 1, giving a continuous run of over 130 days. The mill consumes from 350 to 400 tons of beets a day and will have used over 45,000 tons in the season, producing 3,500 tons of refined granulated sugar. To supply this plant, in a single campaign, which is usually supposed to be 100 days, the beets from 3,000 acres will be necessary.

The farmer, under the State law, must be paid $4 a ton for beets delivered to the factory, but the beets must show 12 per cent of saccharine matter, and for each additional 1 per cent he receives 33 1-3 cents a ton. The farmer finds that he can make more money raising beets under the State law than any other crop, but he is necessarily limited in the number of acres he can cultivate on account of the scarcity of labor during the weeding and pulling season. As many as twenty-five tons an acre have been raised by some farmers, but the average is lower. The profit to the producer will run from $15 to $40 an acre.

The best evidence that the cultivation of the sugar beet is profitable to the farmer is the fact that the three large factories organized in Bay City for the campaign of 1899 have already contracted for their acreage, and this in face of the fact that three new chicory factories have come into the field and contracted for over 5,000 acres. Bay County is well satisfied with its first year's experience in sugar making, and it is safe to say the campaign of 1900 will see at least six factories running here.

Nebraska Bounty a Failure.

Law Repealed After a Trial and Producers Assert Discrimination by Factory Inspectors Killed Their Profits—Beet Production Little Curtailed—New Plant at Ames.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—An echo of the abandoned Nebraska beet sugar bounty law is expected in a few days, when a bill introduced in the Lower House of the Legislature looking to an appropriation for the payment of an unsatisfied bounty claim is expected to come up. The beet sugar bounty law has never been a success in this State. It was an enactment of the legislative session of 1895, when the beet sugar craze was in full force in Nebraska, and every city and town of any pretension aspired to have a factory.

Henry T. Oxnard, at the head of the Grand Island and Norfolk factories, championed the bill, declaring the farmers who supplied his factories with beets needed encouragement in the way of a bounty. The beet raisers, as a rule, did not ask for the enactment of the bill, asserting they were doing well under the conditions then prevailing, and would continue to raise beets regardless of what action the Legislature took. The bill provided for a bounty of five-eighths of a cent on every pound of sugar manufactured, and contained a clause obliging the factories to raise the price paid for raw beets of the required saccharine strength from $4 to $5 a ton.

The bill was opposed with vigor, but passed both Houses by a good majority, one important amendment being inserted providing raisers of chicory should share in the benefit. The bounty did not, however, have the effect of greatly increasing the acreage of beets, and the farmers complained that the factories discriminated so greatly in the matter of saccharine strength that the added dollar a ton benefited them little. At the close of the sugar season the factories produced figures to show they were entitled to $125,000 as a bounty, less $17,000 which went to the chicory raisers. Then it was learned for the first time the Legislature had failed to make any specific appropriation for the payment of the bounty, and there was no money to meet the claim. Mr. Oxnard contended he had carried out his part by paying the farmers the increased rate, and that he must be remunerated, no matter from what fund the money came. The courts, however, held it would require a special appropriation. At the subsequent session of the Legislature a bill was introduced in the Senate providing for a special appropriation to take up the warrants issued in Mr. Oxnard's favor, but not only was that bill snowed under, but the Senate went a step farther and repealed the whole bounty law, the Lower House concurring.

Much has been said about the bad faith of the State towards the manufacturers, while the beet producers themselves claim they never profited a cent by reason of the bounty, owing to the discrimination of the factory inspectors. In any event, the absence of a bounty has curtailed the beet production but little, and the producers claim they are realizing more at $4.50 a ton, the agreed-on price, for the last two seasons than they did at $5 under the old order.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Contracts have been let for the erection of a large beet sugar factory at Ames, a small town west of this city on the Union Pacific. Construction will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit, and the factory will be completed in time to work up the 1899 crop. The men who are furnishing the money to build the factory are Boston capitalists, who also own the Standard Cattle and Feeding company, which already has large interests at Ames. The construction contract has been let to the Oxnards, though it is reported they will have no interest in this factory. It is to be equipped with the latest improved machinery.

Experiments in New York.

Results Attained by the Agricultural Commission Indicate That Sugar Beets Can Be Raised with Profit in the State—Two Factories Are in Operation.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The beet sugar industry in New York State is still in its experimental stages. The Legislature of 1897 declared its purpose of making direct appropriations for five successive years, at least, in aid of the permanent establishment of the industry in this State. It appropriated $25,000 and empowered the Agricultural commission to expend not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount in practical and scientific experiments, and fix a bounty of not to exceed one cent a pound on manufactured sugar. The grower, if he received over $5 an acre, and the manufacturer, if over 90 per cent was crystallized sugar, was to receive none of the State money. In 1898 $50,000 was appropriated, of which $2,500 was to be used for determining the adaptability of the soil for beet culture. Nearly $20,000 of this appropriation was unexpended, so this year's bill before the Legislature carries an appropriation for $30,000.

The Commissioner planted last year twenty-two plats of sugar beets for experimental purposes. They showed good results, averaging about sixteen tons an acre, the percentage of sugar being sufficient to indicate that sugar beets can be raised profitably in this State. There are two beet sugar factories, one at Rome and the other at Binghamton, making in the aggregate about 45,000 pounds of sugar a day.

Situation in Minnesota.

Solitary Refinery Draws $30,000 Bounty in a Year—Feeling in the Legislature the Law Should Be Repealed or Amended—More Plants Conditionally Pledged.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The House today passed a bill providing for the free distribution of a thousand pounds of sugar beet seeds in the hands of the Secretary of State which was not disposed of to farmers last year.

Two years ago the Legislature passed a bill giving a bounty of a cent a pound on beet sugar grown and refined in Minnesota. Only one refinery was built, but during the last year it drew $30,000 in bounties from the State. There is a feeling in the Legislature that the bounty law should be repealed or amended. Some are in favor of the plan of passing a law making the bounty law expire at the end of six years.

Friends of the beet sugar industry are at work to secure a continuance of the present bounty for at least three or four years longer. They pledge themselves that if the bounty is continued for that length of time they will erect at least four more refineries and guarantee a minimum output. Indications are the bounty will be continued at least two years longer.

Bounty Beaten in Iowa.

Argument Against the Bill That Dealers and Not Producers Would Benefit—Experimental Crops in Many Instances Give Satisfactory Results—Experts Differ.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Two years ago the beet sugar bounty question brought on a big fight in the Iowa Legislature. A bill introduced by Potter of Pottawatamie County providing for the State's payment of bounties was defeated. Representative C. H. Vanhouten, Secretary of the State Agricultural society, said today there were many arguments advanced that helped to bring about its defeat, the strongest probably being that the producers would not get the bounty, but the sugar dealers.

There is no beet sugar industry in the State, speaking from a commercial standpoint. For four years experimental crops have been raised in many places in the State. The seed was furnished by the directors of the experimental station at the State Agricultural College, where the beets were tested. In many instances the results have been entirely satisfactory.

An Ames professor recently said Iowa is the center of the beet sugar belt. Mr. Vanhouten says he has made a careful investigation on this question in this and other States and is convinced that only federal or State bounty or an extremely high protective tariff will make sugar beet producing an industry. "Many in the State differ from me, however," he says.

No Bounty in Wisconsin.

Extensive Plant at Menominee Falls Succeeds in the Sugar Making, but Creditors Get No Money—They Will Try to Run It Again This Year.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Wisconsin never had a beet sugar bounty, so the partial failure of the industry in this State cannot be attributed to that. An extensive beet sugar factory was established at Menominee Falls and ran last year. The sugar making was a success, but the farmers who supplied the beets and the people who furnished the machinery never got any money and the original concern went to smash. At the sheriff's sale the creditors bought the whole outfit and now will attempt to operate it again with the beet raising farmers as some of the principal shareholders. A smaller concern was also operated for a while at Merrill, but never paid.

Kansas Not in the Belt.

Has Never Had a Bounty Law for Beet Sugar and None Has Ever Been Manufactured in the State—Experiments Meet with No Success.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Kansas has never had a beet sugar bounty law, and no beet sugar ever has been manufactured here, although experiments have been made at the State Agricultural College without success. Kansas, the experts say, is not in the beet sugar belt. Kansas once had a bounty on sorghum sugar, but after thousands of dollars were sunk the promoters closed down their factories.

South Dakota Bounty.

Law Passed in 1890 Provides for Payments to Manufacturers of Sugar and Sirup—No Factories, However, Have Ever Been Started in the State.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Bounty for manufacturers of beet sugar, one cent a pound on sugar and two cents a gallon on sirup, was provided by a law passed in 1890. No manufactories ever were started.

A Remarkable Record.

86,855 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry imported in 1898; 52,649 more than any other brand. This champagne is made of choicest grapes and first pressings.

TREATY FOUGHT BY SUGAR MEN.

American Growers' Association Urges Farmers to Oppose Annexation.

CIRCULARS ARE SENT OUT

Four Officers Seem to Comprise the Entire Membership of the Body.

AID THE HAVEMEYER TRUST

The American Sugar Growers' society has begun a determined opposition to the annexation of the Philippines in like manner as it stirred up the farmers, or tried to do so, in antagonism to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands a year ago. The society appears to be composed of four men. The circulars which are being sent out broadcast under date of Jan. 31, urging the farmers, and particularly beet sugar growers, to write their Senators and protest against the adoption of the Spanish-American treaty as it is now worded, set forth that R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., is President; Herbert Myrick, 52 Lafayette place, New York, treasurer; B. W. Snow, secretary; and Charles Farwell of New Orleans, Vice President.

R. M. Allen is President of the Nebraska Beet Sugar Growers' association. Mr. Farwell is President of the United States Cane Growers' association. Herbert Myrick is the President of the Orange Judd company and editor of the Orange Judd Farmer and the American Agriculturist. Mr. Snow is the "statistician" of the Orange Judd Farmer.

Although the President of the United States Cane Growers' association is Vice President of the society, there are no cane growers in the society. The letterhead of the society says it was formed in the summer of 1896 at New York, but there never has been a meeting of the society, and if the preliminary organization was ever changed to permanent the date appears to be beyond the ken of the present officers. Secretary Snow, when seen at the offices of the Orange Judd company in the Marquette Building yesterday, could not recollect the names of any who attended the organization meeting except those who are now the society's officers.

Seeming Ally of Sugar Trust.

The society was practically unheard of until the Hawaiian treaty was before the Senate, and after the Hawaiian Islands were annexed it lapsed into inactivity or, as Mr. Cleveland would say, innocuous desuetude.

The most interesting fact about the agitation against the Hawaiian treaty was its coincidence with the more active, if less demonstrative, campaign of the sugar trust. Here was the lion and the lamb not only lying down together but lapping milk from the same bowl. The oldest beet sugar grower and enthusiast in the country could not recall a previous instance in which the Havemeyer combination had failed to do all in its power to discourage the beet sugar industry. The sugar trust has not shown its hand this year as boldly as it did in 1898.

Careful investigation fails to discover in the American Sugar Growers' society anything more than an adjunct of the Orange Judd company. The Eastern circulars bear the signature of Herbert Myrick, who holds the inconspicuous position of treasurer. Those distributed from Chicago have been sent out by B. W. Snow, the "statistician" of the Orange Judd company, who frankly admits there is only a sort of friendly sympathy between the Cane Growers' association and the Sugar Growers' society, as there is not a single local branch of the society in the cane sugar district. Mr. Snow said the circular to the farmers was prepared by the executive officers and it had never been submitted to a vote of the local membership. Mr. Snow said there were about 150 local societies with an average membership of perhaps twenty-five, and he had sent circulars for distribution to about 1,250 members of fifty local societies in Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The only other States having local or State organizations which Mr. Snow mentioned were Nebraska and California. He declared the American Sugar Growers' society had no connection with the sugar trust.

Circulars Sent to Congressmen.

Herbert Myrick, who speaks for the horny handed sons of toil from his office in New York City, has compiled and sent to every Senator and Representative in Congress extracts from the editorial columns of various agricultural papers which are opposed to annexation.

"If you fully appreciate the gravity of the present crisis in national affairs," the circular says, "you doubtless wish the treaty so amended as to prevent annexing the Philippines, while reserving full powers to the United States to exercise a protectorate over that region."

Mr. Snow admitted he did not doubt the treaty would be ratified, and said the society would then begin work to secure adoption of a resolution defining the American policy in the Orient.

The circular says the American Sugar Growers' society is of the opinion the course recommended would enable the United States amply to fulfill all obligations to the Filipinos, would give this country "every possible advantage in the Orient," but would "avoid the vast dangers, evils, and complications that annexation would involve." This plan, it adds, would also "largely avoid militarism and would prevent the disaster to American agriculture that would follow free admission of tropical sugar, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, etc."

Attention is directed to the fact the vote on the treaty will be taken at 3 p. m. on Feb. 6, and the farmers are urged to write at once to both their respective Senators demanding they shall vote for a protectorate "rather than leaving any loophole for annexation through cession of sovereignty." The opinion is expressed that this compromise would please 99 per cent of the people.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McINTOSH of Joliet, Ill., died Feb. 2, aged 77 years. He was born in Fulton, N. Y. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and when 19 years of age he entered the academy at Galway Center, New York, and received a liberal education. He moved to Joliet in 1845, and two years later started the True Democrat. He has held several county offices, and in 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Quartermaster in the United States army, and was assigned to duty under General Sherman in 1864. He was a Republican, and besides holding county positions he was Assistant Postmaster and Revenue Collector a number of years. Captain McIntosh was also one of the pioneer Odd-Fellows and Masons in Illinois. He was made a Sir Knight in Joliet Commandery No. 4 in 1859. He leaves one daughter.

ASA WORSTER, Oak Park, died Feb. 1, at the age of 85, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. David H. Gile, 402 Wisconsin avenue, Oak Park, after a short illness. He left another daughter, Mrs. J. Warren Faxon. Mr. Worster was born in Boston, came to Chicago during the civil war, and entered into the ham and provision business, from which he retired twenty years ago. He was an old time Whig, a stanch Republican, and always adhered to the principles of his party. The funeral services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at 402 Wisconsin avenue, Oak Park.

Lived on Earth 112 Years.

Belleville, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—James Edwards, colored, probably the oldest inhabitant of St. Clair County, died at the County Hospital last night, aged 112 years. "Old Jim," as he was called, was admitted to the hospital on Dec. 6 from Centerville Station.

Diamonds are indestructible; they are a good investment; easy terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

CHEAPER GAS AIMED AT.

STUBBLEFIELD'S BILL REGULATING ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

Measure Is Stringent in Regard to Inspection and General Regulations—Telephone Companies Are Attacked by Senator Curley of Cook County—Row Over Bader's Appointment—Many New Bills Come Out at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.

This Legislature seems to entertain a pronounced grudge against gas companies doing business in the State of Illinois. One day last week a Senate committee made favorable report on the Case bill for the repeal of the law made at the last session under which the Chicago gas companies effected a consolidation. Today Senator Stubblefield handed in one regulating the manufacture and sale of illuminating and fuel gas.

It provides in substance that the price of illuminating gas shall be 70 cents a thousand for the first thousand and 60 cents a thousand for additional quantities. It says, too, that the meters shall be subjected to all kinds of inspections, and it makes any number of radical changes in the existing law on the question.

Telephone Legislation.

Senator Daniel F. Curley of Cook got in one on the telephone companies. It reflects great skill on its author, whoever it may be, and at one fell swoop places the telephone companies in the category of common carriers. Daniel F. Curley's bill, moreover, says that one telephone company shall permit any other telephone company to use its line for the transmission of messages. That is to say, the country companies belonging to the State association can compel the more formidable institutions to carry their messages for them.

This provision was brought here two years ago by a man who had a telephone line down in southern Illinois, and he wanted to get the bill through so he could tap a cross-country long distance association. The bill would be a great thing for the country companies if it ever became a law, because it virtually gives them a right to use lines which they never constructed, and of far more value than their own.

Curley's bill says, too, a charge of 25 cents and no more shall be imposed for a little conversation of five minutes between points fifty miles apart or less, and that the charge for an excess shall be one-half cent for each additional mile. If Curley's bill became a law a man can use the wire from Cairo to Chicago for five minutes for $2.06. Then Curley's bill goes on to make a division of business, or, rather, the profits of the business of the companies, and it will be seen by looking the bill over that the country company gets about 60 or 65 per cent of the revenue irrespective of distance. In cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over the rental of the telephone shall be $2 a month for private use and not to exceed $5 a month for business purposes. That is to say, if Curley's bill becomes a law a man can get a telephone in his house for $24 a year and one in his office for $60 a year in the City of Chicago. Out in the country the tariff is $1 a month for private 'phones and $2 a month for business telephones.

Curley's bill declares, moreover, that the companies must discard these old-fashioned telephones and put in long distance connections of a metallic nature. Then a man living out on the Archey road, in Daniel Curley's district, could get a telephone in his house for $2 a month and talk with his friends in New York or Boston whenever he felt like it. The penalties provided by Daniel Curley's bill are primarily fines of from $200 to $2,000, with a little morsel of imprisonment of from thirty to ninety days. If one of the big companies should perchance refuse to allow a smaller concern running along a dirt road to make connections whenever it sees fit then the larger corporation is to put up $25 a day so long as it fails to give up the use of its wires on demand.

Row Over Bader's Appointment.

Henry Bader of East St. Louis, ex-Mayor of that town and a prominent druggist, went out last spring after the scalp of J. B. Messick, and he got it. Messick was made Commissioner of the Southern penitentiary by Governor Tanner by reason of a pledge given to Governor Fifer to care for him. Bader, the new leader in St. Clair County politics, belongs to the faction headed by Congressman Rodenberg. It is well understood here that Bader is to get Messick's place as one of the commissioners of the Southern prison.

Two years ago, when Messick's appointment was in contemplation, Rodenberg, Fekete, Begole, and half a dozen other prominent Republicans from St. Clair County came up to Springfield to enter a protest against the recognition of Judge Messick. Governor Tanner said that Messick's appointment must be made, because Governor Fifer had come to his assistance at a critical time, despite the fact they had fallen out and disagreed when Fifer forced Tanner off the State ticket, and incidentally off the Railroad and Warehouse board. He said he had made two pledges to Governor Fifer and they must be kept. One was the appointment of Messick to the Penitentiary board and the other was the appointment of General Reece as Adjutant General.

Messick is not going to give up the place he has without a determined fight. He is slated to go and his time is up tomorrow. Senator Bollinger went to see the Governor the other day in the interest of Dr. Mead of Pinckneyville, but the Governor said Bader was to get the place. Dr. Higgins of Vandalia came here as an applicant for the place, but he went away with a bee in his ear. Bader is now the Chairman of the Republican City committee in East St. Louis, and some of the old Fifer-Messick contingency down in the Twenty-first District is coming to the front trying to keep Bader out of the place and incidentally to hold Messick in. The Warden of the Chester prison is the Governor's brother, Mack Tanner, and according to the evidence of people who know what they are talking about his recent visit to the Gubernatorial Mansion was in behalf of Messick. Governor Tanner is compelled to appoint Bader, otherwise he will lose any influence he may have with the Rodenberg party in the Twenty-first District. The Governor feels he must do something for the Twenty-first because of his recent failure to land Kuenster, who hails from that county, as Secretary of the Pharmacy board.

GAS AND HEAT LEGISLATION.

Stubblefield and Trautmann Introduce a Bill for Closer Municipal Control of Companies.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—Senator Stubblefield and Representative Trautmann today introduced a bill to provide for the municipal supervision of light, heat, and power companies. Its text is as follows:

A bill for an act to regulate the business of furnishing gas and electricity for light, heat, and power, and to provide for municipal supervision of such business.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that every person or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing to others gas or electricity for the purpose of lighting, heating, or generating power, is hereby declared to be engaged in a public business, and all corporations so engaged are hereby declared to be quasi public corporations.

Section 2. In every city and village in this State in which there is any person or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing to others gas or electricity for the purpose of lighting, heating, or generating power, there shall be appointed one or more gas and electrical commissioners in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 3. In every village there shall be one gas and electrical commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President of the Board of Trustees, and his appointment be approved by the Board of Trustees. In every city having a population of 100,000 or less there shall be one gas and electrical commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and his appointment be approved by the Common Council. In every city having a population of over 100,000 there shall be three gas and electrical commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and their appointment be approved by the Common Council.

Section 4. Such commissioners shall be appointed as soon as this act takes effect, and their term of office shall expire on July 1, 1901, or as soon as their successors are appointed and qualify; thereafter the term of such commissioners shall be two years.

Section 5. Such commissioners shall have power during the day time to enter upon the property of any person or corporation engaged in the business described in section 1 hereof to examine, inspect, or test any and all machinery or appliances used in said business, and to examine and inspect all documents, papers, books, and records used in the conduct of said business. They shall have power, upon reasonable notice, to enter upon any property on which gas or electricity is used to examine and test any and all machinery and appliances used in supplying such gas or electricity.

Duties of Commissioners.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of said commissioners:

First—To see that all laws of the State relative to the business described in section 1 hereof are complied with. If they shall find that there has been or is a violation of law punishable by fine or imprisonment, they shall forthwith report such fact to the State's Attorney of the county, whose duty it shall be to diligently prosecute the offending party. If they find that any corporation engaged in such business has been guilty of any violation of law or other act which would forfeit its charter they shall forthwith report such fact to the Attorney General, who shall forthwith begin and diligently prosecute proceedings to forfeit such charter.

Second—To see that all municipal laws and ordinances relative to such business have been complied with, and to prosecute violations of the same.

Third—To see that any and all terms, provisions, and conditions of any license granted by any municipality to any such person or corporation are fully complied with. If they shall find that any such license has been violated they shall forthwith report such fact to the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to forthwith begin and diligently prosecute proceedings to forfeit such license.

Fourth—If any complaint is made to such commissioners that any person or corporation engaged in such business is using a meter or instrument for measuring the gas or electricity furnished which is not accurate, it shall be the duty of such commissioners forthwith to inspect such meter and instrument and cause the same to be corrected, and the decision of such commissioners that such meter or instrument is inaccurate shall be conclusive on the person or corporation using the same. If such meter or instrument is found to be inaccurate the commissioners shall notify the person or corporation using the same of that fact, and the amount of the expense of examining the same, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners in case such person or corporation does not promptly correct such meter or instrument to have such correction made and notify the person or corporation using the same of the amount of the expense of making such correction. The person or corporation using such a defective or inaccurate meter or instrument shall promptly pay to the municipality in which such business is conducted the expense of such examination and correction, and in case of failure to do so said commissioners shall compel such payment by suit in the name of the municipality in any court having jurisdiction of the amount involved.

Section 7. Every municipality in which such commissioners are appointed shall by ordinance provide for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, and shall have power by ordinance to establish all reasonable rules and regulations for the conduct of such business as is described in section 1 hereof, and provide penalties for noncompliance with the same. Such ordinance shall porvide for furnishing such commissioners with offices, and such assistants as may be deemed necessary, and such supplies and instruments as may be deemed necessary. All salaries and expenses thus fixed by ordinance shall be payable out of the municipal treasury.

Section 8. Such commissioners shall receive as compensation a salary to be fixed by ordinance, not less than $500 and not more than $2,000 per annum each.

Section 9. No person or corporation furnishing gas to others shall, during any one month, charge for such gas at a rate to exceed 75 cents for the first 1,000 cubic feet used, nor at a rate to exceed 60 cents a thousand cubic feet for all gas over and above the first 1,000 cubic feet.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the commissioners first appointed under this act in their respective municipalities to carefully examine into the methods used by those furnishing electricity to others for the purpose of lighting, heating, or generating power, and to ascertain the cost of generating such electricity and supplying it to others, and to report to the Secretary of State their opinion of what would be reasonable charges to be made for supplying such electricity, allowing a fair profit to the person supplying the same. Such report shall be filed with the Secretary of State during the month of December, A. D. 1900, and shall state the facts upon which the opinion is based and any information which the commissioners may have which would aid the General Assembly in regulating the charges to be made for supplying such electricity.

Berry's Insurance Bill.

The insurance bill introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator Berry is designed to aid Illinois life insurance companies which desire to guarantee their policies. The bill provides that the companies may deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance securities in addition to their regular deposit, which securities shall be held as a reserve for the protection of policies granted in accordance with the provisions of the bill. These policies are to be accompanied by a certificate, issued by the Superintendent, stating that the company has deposited with him security for their protection.

Senator Humphrey's bill fixing the salary of the State's Attorney of Cook County at $7,000 per annum provides that this officer shall receive no other fees or perquisites. It also provides that the assistants to the State's Attorney are to be appointed under an order of the Circuit Court, which is to fix the number of such assistants. The pay of the Assistant State's Attorneys is to be fixed by the County board. The last clause in the bill requires the State's Attorney to account for all fees and costs received by him, and his failure to do this shall be a cause for his removal from office.

TILT OVER THE ALLEN LAW.

Stormy Session of the House Judiciary Committee on the Subject of Repealing the Act.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—A storm raged for a moment today during the meeting of the House Judiciary committee. Mr. McGoorty asked to have called up the bill introduced by D. E. Sullivan repealing the Allen law. Mr. Beitler [Rep.] at once objected, on the ground that the committee had not time to properly consider the bill today, and that the meeting had been called for another purpose.

"Since objection has been made," said Chairman Allen, "only a majority of the members can bring this bill up before the committee."

"Then I make that motion," replied Mr. McGoorty. "I move that this committee proceed to consider and pass on the Sullivan bill repealing the so-called Allen law. We have plenty of time; it will not require more than a few minutes to read the bill, and I am sure there is no necessity for prolonged discussion, for most of the members of this committee are pledged to the repeal of that law. Even the Republican party is on record for repeal, and I understand that Mr. Beitler, who now objects to its consideration, has pledged himself to repeal. I ask for a roll-call on my motion."

Chairman Allen ruled that in order to secure a roll-call five members must rise and demand it.

In a moment Denis Sullivan was on his feet. "I guess we can get five members without any trouble," he shouted; and thereupon the entire Democratic representation on the committee rose and shouted for a roll-call.

"The gentlemen arose too late," ruled the chairman. "Then I ask for a rising vote," said Mr. McGoorty, and this demand was loudly seconded by Mr. Hurst of Rock Island.

"The request for a rising vote was not made at the proper time," answered the chairman. He then put the motion and declared it lost, although there were apparently more Democrats than Republicans present at the meeting. One or two Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of taking up the bill, notably Mr. Martin of Cook, the colored member.

"Well," said Mr. McGoorty, "if the Republican members of this committee desire to go on record as against the repeal of the Allen law, we are satisfied."

MANY NEW BILLS PRESENTED.

Activity in Both Houses at Springfield and Measures of Importance Introduced.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Governor sent to the Senate a message announcing the appointment of William P. Sloan of McLeansboro to be a member of the State Board of Public Charities, to succeed J. C. Corbus, resigned. The Senate went into executive session and confirmed the appointment.

The House resolutions favoring service pensions for union soldiers, protesting against the seating of Congressman Roberts of Utah, and thanking the Sisters of Charity and Red Cross nurses for services rendered during the Cuban war were reported from that body.

Senator Aspinwall moved that the Senate concur in the three resolutions, but Senator Dunlap complained that he had not heard the reading of the resolutions and he asked that they be again read. "I do not think the Senate can survive a second reading of them," said Senator Aspinwall.

Senator Davidson wanted the resolutions explained and Senator Leeper made the same request.

"One of the resolutions," said Lieutenant Governor Northcott, "has to do with pensions, another flays the Mormon member of Congress, and the third is a patriotic outburst of enthusiasm over the Cuban war, the language of which must be read to be appreciated."

"I was only anxious," said Senator Leeper, "that the Senators of this State should not get mixed up on the Mormon question."

"I move," said Senator McCloud, "that the resolutions go to the Committee on Federal Relations."

"And I move that Senator McCloud's motion be tabled," said Senator Aspinwall.

The motion to table prevailed and the Senate, amid laughter, then voted to concur in the House resolutions.

The Elections committee made a report recommending that the Sterchie-May election contest be dismissed, the contestant having failed to appear to press his claims.

Senator Humphrey's bill providing that in order for territory to be annexed to a city the people living in the territory must vote for the proposition and Senator Busse's bill authorizing the organization of pawners' societies were advanced to third reading.

Introduction of Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Bogardus—Providing for a bounty of one cent per pound on beet sugar.

Humphrey—Making an appropriation of $9,000 to place a statue of Frances E. Willard in the National Statuary Hall in Washington. Also a bill providing that the auditor shall report to the Governor a detailed account of the examination of banks and trust companies. Also, a bill fixing the salary of the State's Attorney of Cook County at $7,000 per annum and providing that all fees be paid into the county treasury.

Templeton—To require the teaching of the elements of agricultural science in ungraded schools.

Brenholt—Providing for the appointment of an Appellate Court reporter at a salary of $4,000 per year.

Gardner—To establish a State Board of Medical Examiners and regulate the practice of medicine and midwifery.

Curley—Providing that telephone companies be declared public carriers and regulating the rates to be charged by them.

McConnell—Amending the law in relation to frauds and perjuries by providing that no action shall be brought whereby to charge any person upon any special promise to sell grain or provisions unless the promise be in writing. Also, a bill providing that the weight of a bushel of corn in the ear shall be sixty-six instead of seventy pounds.

Stubblefield—Providing for municipal supervision of gas, electric light, and heating plants and fixing the rates to be charged for gas.

Chapman—Providing that the Secretary of State may revoke the charter of any corporation which grants degrees or diplomas in medicine, pharmacy, or dentistry on recommendation of the Board of Health, the Board of Pharmacy, or the Board of Dental Examiners when such recommendation is accompanied by proof that the corporation has been guilty of fraud or has violated the terms of its charter.

Busse—Placing express companies under the regulations of the Railroad and Warehouse commission.

Berry—Providing for the deposit of reserve and the registration of policies and annuity bonds by life insurance companies.

House Proceedings.

In the House Mr. Curtis presented the report of the Committee on Joint Rules, recommending the adoption of the joint rules in force during the last session. The report was adopted. Bills were introduced as follows:

Abbott—To require the teaching of the elements of agricultural science in the ungraded schools.

Albertson—To provide for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound for all sugar manufactured in Illinois from sugar beets grown in Illinois.

Allen—To regulate the granting of diplomas and degrees by educational institutions, being the measure published this morning prepared jointly by Secretary of State Rose, Secretary J. A. Egan, and Attorney John A. Barnes of the State Board of Health.

Branen—Regulating charges for telegraph messages and placing telegraph companies under the supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse commission.

Craig—Regulating the business of fire insurance, providing that where the insurer denies the liability and the insured obtains judgment, the attorney's fee for the assured shall be taxed as costs. Also, a bill providing that mutual township cyclone insurance companies shall be allowed to do business in cities, incorporated towns, and villages having a population not exceeding 12,000. Also, a bill providing that all life and fire insurance policies issued by companies organized under the laws of other States to residents of this State shall bear the following indorsement: "This contract is finally executed in the State of Illinois and is subject to all the provisions of the insurance laws of that State."

Donnelly—For the taxation of express companies.

Hackett—To regulate telephone charges.

Herron—Providing that county boards may license dramshops if a majority of the legal voters of the county vote in favor of the proposition, but providing that the act shall in no way interfere with the right of any city, incorporated town, or village within such county to license the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Johnson of Fulton—Appropriating $50,000 for the extraordinary repairs of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and for the maintenance of the same in a navigable condition; providing that the appropriation shall be used only when the funds in the hands of the Canal Commissioners shall be reduced below $35,000.

Malato—Providing that insurance companies licensed in this State shall not transfer policies written in this State to companies not licensed to do business in Illinois.

Mueller—Providing for an equal division of the school tax for building and teaching purposes in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Searcy—To give the Railroad and Warehouse commission jurisdiction of express companies. Also, a bill to provide for the appointment of a reporter of the Appellate Court at $4,000 per annum.

Trautmann—To provide for the municipal regulation of the business of furnishing gas, light, heat, and power.

Williams—To provide for the relocation of the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Chester.

[At the Temple the white-ribboners expressed as deep gratification over the eulogy of Miss Willard's character as pronounced in the bill as over the more prominent tribute of the statue. The national officers consider that in the statue sought to be placed in Statuary Hall Miss Willard would obtain a fitting and acceptable memorial.]

THINK BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL

C. K. G. Billings, W. M. Anthony, and Others Discuss the Stubblefield-Trautmann Measure.

"I don't believe such a commission as is provided for in the bills of Senator Stubblefield and Representative Trautmann would be constitutional," said C. K. G. Billings, President of the People's Gas company, last evening. "Neither the Legislature nor the City Council has the right to send a commission of appointees into the office of the quasi-public corporations, any more than they have a right to examine the books of the newspapers, to see what their profits are. In the second place, so far as the bill concerns the gas companies, such a commission would conflict with the present Gas Inspection department of the city government.

"Under the present law, by which the gas company pays a percentage of its receipts to the city, the City Controller has the right to look over our books to a certain extent, and such a commission would in a measure interfere with his duties.

"It is the same bill that is introduced every year, and it doesn't mean anything. The fact that it fixes the price of gas at 60 cents for more than 1,000 feet would make it unconstitutional."

"The Chicago Edison company is willing to submit to any reasonable inspection, and to anything that is not unjust," said W. M. Anthony, Controller of that company. "I am not familiar enough with that portion of the business to say what the effect of such a commission would be, but I should think it would conflict with the present system of inspection. The City Electrician now has supervision over all the wiring done by us and of our meters. I should scarcely think such a commission would be constitutional."

"The information which such a commission might get would be of considerable interest to the public," said William A. Giles of the Civic federation, "and if it could do the work the bills seem to intend it might be a good thing. It looks, however, as though its functions would conflict with those of the present inspection departments.

"If the bills fix the compensation they must be unconstitutional, however. The companies already have that regulated for them in the existing franchises and the bills couldn't change that. The idea of a commission may be all right, but apparently the bills are too defective to accomplish anything."

STILL DIVIDED ON SENATORS.

States in Which the Legislatures Are Balloting Without Making a Selection.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—The fourteenth ballot for Senator today was:

Quay, Rep.	104	Smith, Rep.	1
Jenks, Dem.	78	Riter, Rep.	2
Dalzell, Rep.	15	Markle, Rep.	1
Stewart, Rep.	8	Grow, Rep.	1
Stone, Rep.	6		
Huff, Rep.	5	Total	232
Irvin, Rep.	3	Necessary to a choice	117
Rice, Rep.	1	Paired	18
Widener, Rep.	2	Absent without pairs	1
Tubbs, Rep.	2		

Dover, Del., Feb. 2.—The thirty-first ballot for Senator was:

Gray, Dem.	15	Chandler, Rep.	3
Addicks, Rep.	14	Higgins, Rep.	1
Dupont, Rep.	4	Absent	5
Willis, Rep.	4	Necessary	25
Nicholson, Dem.	1		

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 2.—The only feature of the Senatorial ballot today was the gain of another vote for Thompson and the loss of two by Reese to Hayward. The vote was:

Allen, Pop.	57	Adams, Rep.	1
Hayward, Rep.	35	Hinshaw, Rep.	1
Webster, Rep.	10	Lambertson, Rep.	1
Thompson, Rep.	9	Cornish, Rep.	1
Field, Rep.	4	Vandusen, Rep.	1
Weston, Rep.	3		
Reese, Rep.	1	Total	126
Foss, Rep.	1	Necessary to choice	64

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 2.—Two ballots were taken today for United States Senator without change.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 2.—Three more ballots were taken today without change.

Lowden's Election Is Confirmed.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The election of Frank O. Lowden as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Infantry has been confirmed. An election is ordered in Company K, Seventh Infantry, at 8 p. m. on Thursday, Feb. 16, to elect a First Lieutenant and to fill any other vacancies that may exist.

Sale of Union Pacific Lands.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2.—Advertisements have been issued for the sale of all lands remaining of the land grant of the Union Pacific railway company. The sale is to take place at Omaha on March 6 and is held under a decree of the United States Circuit Court entered in Omaha on Dec. 2, 1892.

CHICAGO MILK CALLED POOR.

Analyses of Samples Show Quality in Two Districts Unusually Inferior.

PROF. GRINDLEY'S REPORT

Specimens Collected for Three Years Around Hull House and Lewis Institute.

DR. REYNOLDS IN DENIAL.

A series of analyses of Chicago milk samples has been conducted by Professor H. S. Grindley at the Agricultural Experiment station, University of Illinois, and the results are now made public. According to these experiments the milk in certain sections of the city is away below the standard.

Under the supervision of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House samples of milk were secured at random during 1896, 1897, and 1898 from the Hull House district milkmen and from the region surrounding the Lewis Institute. These samples were sent from time to time to the experiment station at Champaign. The results have been of such a nature that Professor Grindley says it is his opinion the entire milk supply of the city must be below the standard required.

Not only was the milk found to be of inferior quality, but it had been further weakened by the addition of water or the removal of cream. In several cases both methods were used. In communities like the Hull House district, which is densely populated, and where there are many little children dependent on a supply of good milk, the effect of adulteration might be grave.

The investigation was begun under the supervision of Miss Addams, in conjunction with the experiment station, not to bring in question the work of the City Health department, but simply as an independent test of general conditions.

Pursuing the Investigation.

The samples for Professor Grindley were collected by Dr. Ernest Moore of Hull House and Dr. Elizabeth Cook of Lewis Institute in their respective neighborhoods. When the samples of 1896 and 1897 were analyzed the results showed the milk furnished was of such inferior quality it was determined to carry the experiments farther and enhance the value of the conclusions to be drawn from the analyses by making the selection of samples more general. They collected in all 272 different samples of milk in the two neighborhoods and sent them to the University of Illinois, and the experiment station will publish shortly a report of the analyses. All the samples were purchased either directly from the delivery wagons or from the stores of retailers, and were bought as if for personal use.

Samples were taken from the Hull House district, Halsted and Polk streets, where the people are of the poorer class, and a poorer article might be expected. The Lewis Institute neighborhood, West Madison and Robey streets, contains well-to-do residents, who might expect the best quality of milk, but the milk furnished them was not found by Professor Grindley in any way superior to that supplied to the South Halsted street people.

Results of Analyses.

In the 272 samples examined the variation of total solids ranged from 6.24 to 18.44, a difference of 12.20 per cent. The variation in fat ranged from 0.5 to 10.40. The solids not fat varied from 4.2 to 10.6, a difference of 6.4 per cent. The average per cent of fat in the 272 samples was 3.17.

Of the 272 samples, 134, or 49.26 per cent, contained less than 3 per cent of fat, and 181, or 66.54 per cent, contained less than 12 per cent of total solids. Of the 272 samples sold as whole milk only 90, or 33.09 per cent, came up to the legal standard of the city, and 235, or 86.40 per cent, are below the average of American analyses of whole milk.

In other words, two-thirds of the milk sold was below the requirements of the city—3 per cent of fat and 12 per cent of total solids. Normal milk, as demonstrated by American analyses, has 13 per cent of total solids, of which 4 per cent is fat.

Miss Addams said last night in discussing the result of the analyses:

"It seems to me the inference may be fairly drawn that the supply of the entire city is much like these samples. They were taken from two distinct sources—one representing a poorer class of population and one a more prosperous. They have been collected occasionally for the last three years. We shall take no action in the matter other than to have the official report published, so it may be brought to public attention. The analyses tell the story."

Professor Grindley's Statement.

Professor Grindley said:

"There is no good and sufficient reason for the poor quality—I may say the remarkably poor quality—of Chicago milk. Chicago is situated in one of the finest dairying districts of the world, containing some of the finest dairy herds in the country. Despite this fact the milk supply, judging from these samples, is far below that furnished most of the large Eastern cities.

"Chicago must raise its standard before it can hope to have a pure and good milk supply. A standard requiring 12.5 per cent total solids, and 3.5 per cent fat, and 9 per cent of the solids not fat would be a great deal better than the present standard, and at the same time would not work an injustice to the honest dairymen.

"That the present poor milk supply shown by these samples should be allowed to exist is an injustice to the citizens, who are entitled to a quart of pure and good milk when they pay for it. The city authorities ought to take action at once, for these analyses are overwhelming proof that Chicago's milk supply is unusually poor."

Commissioner Reynolds' Denial.

Health Commissioner Reynolds said last night:

"It certainly is not true that the general milk supply of Chicago is inferior and below grade. It has been steadily improving since 1893, and the work of the city in pushing the inspection, care in transportation, and other means for securing good milk have brought about a decided improvement. I do not know how or where these samples were secured or who had charge of the analysis. It may be it is a case of those who are looking for trouble finding it.

"I know when the inspections were begun the percentage of milk not up to the standard was large. It has been narrowing down from that time, but of course there are some who still will take advantage. I found, too, that the milk brought into the city was of a higher quality than that sold to the people, but there have been greater precautions taken and more intelligent work right along. That the milk has improved greatly is shown in the decrease in the death rate among children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. No one pretends Chicago's milk supply is what it should be or what it will be, but the improvement has been steady and better milk will be supplied as the conditions are bettered."

Ira J. Mix said: "I think Chicago has as good a milk supply as any city in the United States, if not better. We are given a lower standard to go by here, perhaps, than dairymen are given in other cities, and I do not believe there are any reputable milkmen who sell milk as low as the standard. There are certain districts where the grade is low. I don't know that it would do any particular good to raise the standard, but it would be a hardship to reputable milkmen."

Underwriters' Board for Evanston.

The fire insurance agents of Evanston are about to organize a local board of underwriters. J. W. Work is one of the leading spirits in the movement. Representatives of reputable companies claim that there is a large amount of "wildcat" insurance written in and about Evanston.

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COLONIES UNITE IN AUSTRALIA.

Federation Project Finally Accomplished by Unanimous Vote.

TO HAVE A NEW CAPITAL.

Seat of New Government to Be Built in New South Wales.

FEATURES OF GOVERNMENT.

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 2.—The unanimous agreement finally reached by the Australian colonial Premiers, who have been in conference here for some days regarding certain unsettled questions connected with the Australian federation bill referred to them by the colonial legislatures, seems to insure the success of the federation project.

The federal capital will be, like Washington, federal territory, the existing capitals being excluded. It will be established in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, the colonial capital. Pending the erection of a capitol building the Australian Parliament will meet in Melbourne.

The Parliament is to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and an absolute majority of the members of both houses shall decide all differences that may arise between the two.

Features of the Federation.

The Australian federation bill vests the legislative authority in the Queen, who will be represented by a Governor General, and in two Houses of Parliament, the members of each being elected on the basis of manhood suffrage, and each elector having only one vote.

Each colony or State will return six members to the Senate, each elected for six years.

The House of Representatives will consist of sixty-four members, elected for three years—twenty-four by New South Wales, twenty-three by Victoria, seven by South Australia, five by West Australia, and five by Tasmania.

The Australian Parliament will have power to make laws regarding trade and commerce with other countries and among the several States; regulating taxation, but not so as to discriminate between States or parts of States, or between persons or things passing from one State to another; regulating also bounties on the production or export of goods, borrowing money on the public credit of the federation, postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services, naval and military defense, navigation, and shipping.

The executive government is to consist of seven Ministers, with salaries aggregating £12,000 per annum.

The expenditure of the federal government is estimated at £1,500,000 per annum.

Each State will for the present retain possession of its own railways, subject to the control of an interstate commission, and so long as this is the case the federal government will not have charge of the public assets.

Long Delay Explained.

The delay in accomplishing Australian federation has been principally due to the hesitating policy of New South Wales, the chief trouble originating with the financial basis of the proposed commonwealth.

The matter came first formally before the representatives of the colonies at a federal convention which met in Adelaide in March, 1897. The colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and South and West Australia sent delegates. Resolutions were adopted embodying the principles of the new constitution and a committee was appointed to draft a bill, to be reported to the convention, and then, after discussion, to be referred to the various colonial Legislatures.

The draft, having been made, submitted to and modified by the convention, went to the colonial Legislatures in March of last year. The subsequent discussion revealed the existence of an important anti-federal section, the crux of the difficulty being the question of securing the rights of the smaller States without depriving the others of the advantages which should be theirs from the fact of their large populations.

One by one, however, the colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, approved the bill. Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania derive their revenues from excise and customs duties, but in New South Wales these have been partially abolished, their place being taken by income and land taxes.

Question of Local Revenue.

The opponents of the federation project in New South Wales contended that, as under a federal government the four protectionist colonies would lose a large portion of their revenue by the abolition of border duties, and as a federal tariff of a somewhat prohibitive nature would become necessary except in New South Wales, where there are no border duties to be repealed, the practical result would be that the deficient revenues of the four protectionist colonies would have to be made good largely at the expense of New South Wales. That is to say, Australian federation, on the lines of the bill as originally prepared, would mean an increase of taxation in the parent colony and diminished fiscal burdens in the others.

Apart from this feature, the New South Wales colonists have all along approved the proposed constitution, and it is fair to assume that their demands for an equitable fiscal arrangement have been met, as the foregoing dispatch from Melbourne refers to a "unanimous agreement."

FAMINE AGAIN IN RUSSIA.

Destitution Following Failure of Crops Exists in Nine Eastern and Southern Provinces.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Ambassador Hitchcock, from St. Petersburg, has reported to the State department on the famine conditions prevailing in certain parts of Russia. The report is taken from the statement of the Red Cross society in the official gazette.

Ambassador Hitchcock says that before transmitting the report in question he called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs to ascertain whether the report as set forth was accurate and whether or not the imperial government would care to have the matter brought to the attention of the public in America, with a view to enlisting the sympathies and action of our people, who responded so generously to a call made upon them under similar conditions several years ago.

Count Muravieff stated that the report might be considered official. Destitution, following a failure of crops, exists in seven eastern and two central provinces of Russia, and the relief work is being carried on by the Russian imperial government through the agency of the Russian Red Cross because it was felt that direct government aid might foster a feeling among the peasant class that they had a right to demand rather than to request assistance even when their suffering was the direct result of their own laziness as well as the failure of their crops.

The Red Cross thus far has appropriated about $562,000 to the relief work. Eating-houses have been established, children provided with food and clothing, and work furnished to those peasants who were able to work. The society has been careful to offer work wherever it could be done, and those who refuse this form of assistance are not otherwise helped.

Count Muravieff expressed his appreciation of the proferred aid from the United States and of the actual relief that had been given in previous years, but said that the imperial government was in a position to deal with the present emergency.

GOMEZ ACCEPTS TERMS.

INSURGENT GENERAL SIGNS COMPACT WITH ROBERT P. PORTER.

Agrees to Accept $100 for Each of His Soldiers and Disband His Army—Will Go to Havana at Once to Arrange with Governor General Brooke the Terms Under Which His Forces Will Give Up Their Arms and Retire to Their Homes.

(Continued from first page.)

from Remedios. He met General Wood at Colon, on his way to Cienfuegos and Santiago. General Wood said the outcome of the conference greatly simplified the problem of Cuban reconstruction. Several Cuban officers who boarded Mr. Porter's special car in the Province of Santa Clara expressed their satisfaction at the attitude Gomez has taken, remarking he had felt slighted at being unnoticed and at the failure of the men of central Cuba to get appointments and attention from Havana. His present attitude they describe as "statesmanlike and bound to result in immediate good."

Mr. Porter called upon Governor General Brooke immediately after his arrival, and presented to him the written acceptance of General Gomez of the invitation to come to Havana. He will leave for Washington tomorrow morning, going by way of Miami.

General Gomez, he says, will be given a hearty reception here, and the visit will result in much good, as the Cuban commander will bring all his staff, which includes many young and active officers, eager to meet and know the Americans and full of ideas about policing and other problems.

Mr. Porter declined to be interviewed, except to say that he had received orders from President McKinley one week ago today to bring General Gomez and Governor Brooke together, and, having accomplished this, he was now returning home.

FUNDS ARE NOW AVAILABLE.

Congress Appropriates $3,000,000 Early in the Session to Pay Cuban Soldiers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Early in the session Congress passed an urgency deficiency bill for the express benefit of the army and navy establishments. It contains an item of $3,000,000 "to meet unforeseen contingencies," which it was specifically declared was to be expended at the discretion of the President.

As was explained by Senator Proctor at the time, that appropriation was for the express purpose of paying the Cuban army so as to permit them to be disbanded.

This sum of $3,000,000 was fixed at the time after consultation with the Cuban representative here and the commission from Cuba, headed by General Garcia, on the theory that there were actually in arms at the time of the signing of the protocol 30,000 Cuban soldiers.

The gross sum of $3,000,000 was therefore figured on the basis of $100 to each soldier, which it was estimated would be sufficient to enable the men to make a little start towards self-support.

This was the only amount which has ever been considered at all, and Robert Porter was authorized to submit it to Gomez on the basis of an immediate disbandment of the Cuban army.

The original negotiations were upset by the death of Garcia, but they were subsequently taken up again, and the interview with Gomez was only the ratification by the old warrior of the preliminary arrangement made with Secretary Quesada, representing the civil branch of the Cuban government.

SAYS CUBANS WILL RESIST.

London Agent of General Gomez Issues a Statement of Grievances Against United States.

London, Feb. 2.—A former Captain in the Cuban army, Juan Fernandez, the London representative of General Maximo Gomez, issued by order of the latter today, previous to the receipt here of the Remedios dispatch showing the settlement of the Cuban difficulty, a statement purporting to explain the situation in Cuba. He said:

"The proffered $3,000,000 for the payment of the Cuban troops has been refused as totally inadequate to meet the expenses and losses of the troops, many of whom have lost all proofs they are owners of property which is now being monopolized by American capitalists and railroad magnates. Even twice the $60,000,000 demanded by General Gomez would not properly recoup the Cubans.

"We all respect President McKinley and the American government, but we have no respect for the petty officials employed by the United States government who are exercising as bad tyranny towards the Cubans as the Spaniards. This tyranny and lack of money is driving the Cubans headlong to rebellion. If the demands are not satisfied they will follow in the footsteps of the Filipinos and resist to the death the authority of the United States in Cuba. God knows how it will result, but carnage and the annihilation of the Cubans is inevitable.

"God forbid that it should come to that. I will even add 'Vive la Republica de Americanos.'"

Fernandez recounts, in the course of his statement as an example of the alleged tyranny of minor officials, the story of the alleged employment of himself by a United States Naval Attaché in London to proceed to Spain on secret service during the war. He relates the dangers he encountered and the success he achieved, and says that when he returned here the United States Embassy refused to make him any further payments, although he was $250 out of pocket above the traveling expenses given him. He further asserts that the United States Ambassador refused to see him, although he claims he had a letter from the Department of State, in reply to his complaint, telling him to see the Ambassador.

MORE TROOPS SAIL FOR MANILA

Transport Sherman Carries 1,800 Regulars to Join the Army in the Philippines.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The United States transport Sherman, regarded by naval experts as the finest troopship afloat, sailed this afternoon from the government dock at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, for Manila, with more than 1,800 United States soldiers on board.

The troops composed the Second Battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, 411 men and nine officers, under command of Major Brush, and between 1,300 and 1,400 men of the Third Infantry, under Colonel Page, who is in command on the voyage. A large crowd witnessed the departure. The Sherman will anchor off Liberty Island and put to sea in the morning.

The former hospital ship Solace, with a crew of 180 men for Dewey's fleet, sailed for Manila in the morning. The Solace, too, will go by way of the Suez Canal. It will stop at Norfolk for ammunition.

The transport Sheridan will sail for Manila on Feb. 9 with the Twelfth Infantry.

Gibraltar, Feb. 2.—The United States gunboat Princeton, which left New York on Jan. 11, and arrived here on Jan. 28 on its way to Manila, continued its voyage this afternoon.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Adjutant General has received a cable message from Lawton reporting the safe arrival of the military transport Grant at Gibraltar yesterday to take on coal and fresh provisions for its voyage to the Philippines. General Lawton says:

"Voyage uneventful; health fairly good; three cases of measles, two of mumps, and four of pneumonia; but one death, that of Private Prettyman, Company M, Seventeenth Infantry, Jan. 21; body placed in sealed casket and brought into port. Remain here forty-eight hours."

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—The steamer Coptic arrived from Hongkong, via Honolulu, today, bringing a large number of army and navy officers from the Philippines. Among those on board are Lieutenant C. G. Calkins, E. C. Allen, U. S. A.; W. S. Badger, U. S. N.; A. L. Brown, U. S. N.; G. Bloss, U. S. N.; Ensign J. D. Dodridge; F. Dorhmann Jr., U. S. N.; O. H. Hilton, U. S. N.; Colonel J. W. Jones, U. S. V.; Ensign B. M. Laxell, U. S. A.; H. S. Middleton, U. S. N.; Captain W. McLean, U. S. N.; Lieutenant J. F. McMillan, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Commander C. P. Perkins, U. S. N.; Dr. J. Runkowitz, F. D. Read, U. S. N.; Lieutenant S. M. Trite, U. S. N.; E. M. Wilkerson, U. S. A.; Lieutenant F. A. Wilder, U. S. N.; W. L. Walker, U. S. N.; Captain E. P. Wood, U. S. N.

TO BE QUEEN OF NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS.

Miss Ethel Miller, who has been chosen Queen of the coming Mardi Gras in New Orleans.

BETTER FEELING FOR AMERICA.

Cologne Gazette Says Germany Has No Intention of Interfering with United States.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—The Cologne Gazette today says it rejoices at the fact that the feeling in the United States for Germany is improving, and adds:

"The common sense of the Americans could not long refuse to recognize the groundlessness of the systematic attacks upon Germany or close their eyes to the patent fact that Germany has no intention of interfering with American affairs in distant regions."

Russia's Ambassador Ill.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—The Russian Ambassador here, Count von Osten-Sacken, at the conclusion of a conversation which he had with Emperor William at the court ball yesterday evening, was carried to his home in a critical condition, suffering from a paralytic stroke.

NEWS NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Items of Current Interest by Wire and from the Leading European Journals.

London is demanding cheaper telephones.

Wireless telegraphy is being successfully demonstrated in England.

Catholic Bishops of South America will hold their synod in Rome this year.

"The Belle of New York" burlesque has passed its 300th performance in London.

In some of London's religious missions the poor are fed when they go to church.

Rome, Feb. 2.—The United States Ambassador, General William F. Draper, gave a dinner tonight in honor of Archbishop Ireland.

London, Feb. 2.—Joseph H. Choate, the new American Ambassador, will occupy, it is said, the house of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in Carlton House terrace.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes an imperial decree in which the Emperor thanks God for his mercy in permitting him to complete the fortieth year of his life and the tenth year of his reign.

Limerick, Ireland, Feb. 2.—The first meeting of the new Limerick corporation, held today, was exceedingly disorderly. A number of people invaded the Chamber and interrupted business. John Daly, who was elected Mayor on Jan. 23 last, threatened to call on the police, and was finally compelled to adjourn the Council. On leaving the building Mr. Daly was hissed.

ENDEAVOR SOCIETY MEETS.

Eighteenth Anniversary of Founding Celebrated at Boston—Expansion Papers Read.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—The eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor society was celebrated in Tremont Temple tonight by nearly 5,000 people, representing the Christian Endeavor of New England.

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of the society, was the special guest. He spoke on "The Attitude of the Young Christian Toward the Territorial Expansion of the United States."

The Rev. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Tremont Temple, made an anti-expansion address.

Secretary J. Willis Baer during the evening read a telegram from President McKinley and messages from George F. Hoar and John D. Long.

Mr. McKinley, addressing Dr. Clark, said: "You have my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the great organization over which you preside."

Secretary John D. Long's message said: "With regard to the territorial expansion of the United States it would seem to me that the word to say to our young people is that they should recognize it as adding to the duties and responsibilities of the good citizen. It raises new problems in our government of the people and for the people, which can best be met by facing them and by bringing high purposes and hearty endeavor to their solution."

All the communications were received with cheers, although that from Secretary Long seemed to receive the most marked demonstration of approval.

BEATEN ON AMERICAN ISSUE.

Government Defeated in Special Election in British Columbia and Opposition Is Returned.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In the British Columbia special elections today the government was defeated on the issue of excluding Americans from the Atlin gold fields, and former Premier Turner and his two associates, McPhillips and Hall, were returned to their seats. Returns at 9 o'clock tonight show the following vote:

OPPOSITION.		GOVERNMENT.	
Hall	734	Gregory	633
McPhillips	736	Patterson	588
Turner	770	Stewart	575

A few weeks ago the opposition members whose return is assured were unseated on technicalities by Attorney General Martin, who wished to push the anti-alien bill through to final passage.

COAL THIEF AT BAY WITH A GUN.

H. Miller, Evanston, Defends Himself While Stealing Coal for Freezing Family—Snow-Storm Comes.

In Evanston yesterday morning a man, half crazed by hunger and cold, held two officials of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at bay with a revolver while he helped himself to coal.

In Evanston the Supervisor, Frederick P. Kappelman, is refusing aid to poor men because last summer he saw them riding bicycles or driving hired livery rigs.

"Sell your bicycle and buy coal with the proceeds," is the cheering comfort Supervisor Kappelman has for some of the shivering applicants for aid. Most of the Evanston poor are colored. The Evanston Associated Charities, of which Mrs. J. L. Whitlock is President and Mrs. J. E. Scott is Vice President, has not adopted Supervisor Kappelman's notions, and he complains they fail to coöperate with him.

Forecaster Cox at the Weather bureau, having heard from Medicine Hat and the groundhog, announced last night that there would be snow flurries today, a northeast wind, and no decided change in temperature.

The predicted storm arrived at midnight, six hours ahead of schedule, and the flakes fell steadily through the night. The snow in the down-town district melted as fast as it struck the ground.

Henderson Miller, colored, 2317 Prairie avenue, Evanston, left his home just at daybreak to steal coal from a freight train sidetracked at Central avenue. He had almost filled two coffee sacks when the 6 o'clock train arrived. Conductor Siegel and Brakeman Roy Primrose noticed Miller and jumped off the train and hailed him.

Miller quietly took out a revolver and laid it on the coal car close at hand. He said the "white man had better go away and leave him alone." The trainmen were about to jump into the car when Miller picked up his weapon.

Siegel ran back to the train and got a revolver. Returning, he told Miller to move on or he would shoot. Miller stood his ground and the conductor opened fire. Primrose retreated, but Siegel peppered the car with all six shots. Miller then retreated, carrying his booty with him.

Late in the afternoon Policemen White and Keefe arrested Miller. He told a pitiful story to Chief of Police Bartram. He said he had had no work lately, his wife was sick, and the children had to stay in bed to keep from freezing. The Colored Women's league of Evanston will take care of the wife and children.

Mayor Harrison directed Chief Kipley to investigate the treatment of Mrs. Laura H. Dickey by the police at the Thirty-fifth Street Station. It is charged Mrs. Dickey was placed in a cell instead of being given a bed in the annex. She is 85 years old.

"MISSING" WOMAN A BRIDE.

Marion Healey, Now Mrs. Roger H. Keogh, Explains Her "Mysterious Disappearance."

The sensation caused by the "mysterious disappearance" of Miss Marion Healey, heiress to $150,000, from her residence, 663 Washington boulevard, eight days ago, was solved last night when it was announced that the young woman had left home to be married.

At the Lexington Hotel Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Keogh, the latter being the former Miss Marion Healey, are trying to explain why they ignored the usual customs of society and ended the courtship of a year in a quiet marriage ceremony at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

On the evening of Jan. 25 Miss Healey and Mr. Keogh were married by the Rev. P. C. Conley, in the church at Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. The only witnesses to the ceremony were the father of the bride and William Burke and Miss Daisy Rochford, groomsman and bridemaid respectively. A trip to Florida by the quartet began an hour after the ceremony and it was only last night that they returned.

The bride is the only daughter of Cornelius Healey, a member of the Crane Elevator company. The groom is the head of the Pan-American Liquor company, 79 Monroe street.

During the last three years Miss Healey, who is 23 years old, has been prominent in West Side social circles, being a member of five woman's clubs, and taking an active part in Catholic church work.

Seven years ago Mr. Keogh met Miss Healey and for nearly three years was a suitor for her hand. Her father objected to the match because of the girl's youth, and the couple parted. A year ago Keogh was traveling in Europe, when he met Miss Healey and her father. The acquaintance was renewed and this time the young man was not discouraged.

SWEDISH VINTERFEST GIVEN.

Large Audience Listens to Speeches and Songs and Witnesses Tableaux at the Auditorium.

The Auditorium was comfortably filled last night with an audience of Swedish-Americans, who were there to attend the annual Swedish "Vinterfest," given under the auspices of the Swedish National association for the benefit of its charities. Governor Lind of Minnesota, who was expected to deliver an oration, telegraphed that he was unable to leave St. Paul, and G. Bernhard Anderson made an address in his place.

Swedish sagas, poems by the Swedish genius, Zacharaias Topelius, and events in Swedish history were read, recited, and sung, while over 300 men, women, and children illustrated them in tableaux. "Vort Land" ("Our Country") was illustrated by a group of sixty, representing the types of the Swedish provinces, their industries, and habits.

Mayor and Mrs. Harrison occupied a box and among others present were John R. Lindgren, Robert Lindblom, John Erickson, Granville W. Browning, Dr. C. L. Lenard, and the Rev. L. G. Abrahamson. The festival was managed by an Executive committee of the association composed of Swen Linderoth, Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, and C. J. Erickson.

Velocity of Stars.

Some of the stars move with a velocity of fifty miles a second.

OMAHA MUDDLE IS DENSER

SALOON MEN JOIN HANDS TO ENFORCE SUNDAY LAWS.

Mayor Moores to Appear Before Judge Scott Today to Tell Why He Should Not Be Punished for Contempt—Chief of Police Offers to Resign if Police Judge Will Give Up His Office—Charges Flying Thick and Fast.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—If Mayor Harrison of Chicago were menaced with a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois removing him from office as an offender against the law of the State—

If Judge Gary or one of his fellows of the bench were threatened with legislative impeachment in consequence of accusations of biased decisions—

If Chief of Police Kipley were declaring that he intended to hamper and irritate citizens of Chicago with the enforcement of every blue law in the statute books because State's Attorney Deneen had caused Sheriff Magerstadt to raid police protected gamblers—

If Justice Hall or another police magistrate were accusing Inspector Shea or a Police Captain before the Civil Service commission of theft of official records and of affording aid to criminals—

If the Board of Commissioners were retorting in defense of the officers by demanding the impeachment of the justice—

If Commissioner of Public Works McGann were offering affidavits charging members of the Council and that body itself with wholesale corruption—

If, finally, Trustee Gross or one of his companions of the Board of Education minority were asserting in formal, written charges that a powerful text-book concern was securing its contracts by bribing members of the board—

The situation in Chicago would somewhere approach the municipal muddle in which Omaha is entangled tonight.

Even then Chicago would have the advantage in the pretense of government, for tomorrow morning Mayor Moores of Omaha, who may not be Mayor two weeks hence, and his fellow-members of the Police and Fire board, a body having some of the powers of the Chicago Civil Service commission and some generally delegated to City Councils, must appear before Judge Scott and show cause why they should not obey an imperative mandate issued by him three days ago.

Humor of the Situation.

To appreciate the situation it need only be understood that Judge Scott is the member of the district bench whose actions are now being investigated by a committee of the State Legislature.

The Mayor and his board must agree to obey the writ, which demands that they issue a liquor license to Walter Moise & Co., give a satisfactory reason for the obduracy, or add their names to the long list Judge Scott has adjudged guilty of contempt of court during the years of his office.

The license asked is declared under affidavit by Moise, who is the head of one of the largest distilleries in the State of Nebraska, to have been refused because he declined to exert his influence with County Attorney George W. Shields to induce that official to cease the prosecution of Thomas Dennison, a policy shop proprietor, whose places of business were raided Thursday by the Sheriff under the County Attorney's instructions.

Dennison, it is asserted by the opponents of Mayor Moores and his Chief of Police, Martin White, has flourished under the care of the city's Executive and the Police department. He has not been molested, while all others of his like have been driven from Omaha.

Through the medium of the Dennison case and the Moise writ Chief of Police White has been thrust into view in a new light—that of a reformer of the ultra-Parkhurst type. On Friday afternoon, the day after the Dennison raid, he headed a raid of his own, breaking in upon one lonely poker game, where a few prominent lawyers and business-men were whiling away a little spare time and squandering their loose change. Along back streets, in straggling pairs in order to escape observation, the respected citizens were ushered to the police station, where they gave fictitious names, put up each a $10 cash bond, and disappeared, seeking the Chief as individuals later on and demanding to know the reason of the insult.

On the following day the Chief issued to his men the order that the hitherto unheeded clause of the Slocum liquor law requiring saloons to shut up tight at midnight should be scrupulously enforced, and that the Sunday closing act must not be permitted to be violated. On Saturday night—the first time in years—the saloons of Omaha were dark at the stroke of 12 o'clock. The side door did not open on Sunday, and a large proportion of the Omaha populace expressed opinions favorable neither to the County Attorney nor the Chief of Police.

Through the week there has been no relaxation in the attitude of the officials, and today, in indignation and despair, the saloonkeepers themselves are understood to have proffered their assistance to Mayor Moores and Chief White. Under the name of the Municipal league, not in itself suggestive of saloon influence, they have disseminated through the city the threat that every blue stocking enactment in the statute book is to be dragged out to harass Omaha.

It is said the attempt will extend to stopping the street cars on Sunday, to enjoining the newspapers from issuing their Sunday editions, and to close restaurants and barber shops on the day of worship.

Summary of All Charges.

The World-Herald printed this afternoon the following summary of municipal charges:

Member Van Gilder of the Board of Education charges: That Member J. C. Moore's primary election expenses were paid by the acting agent or attorney of the American Book company; that Superintendent C. G. Pearse was employed by the American Book company to write a part of their geography in order to influence the Omaha School board in its favor; that the taxpayers were swindled out of thousands of dollars by reason of a deal, paying excessive prices for books of the American Book company; that the Board of Education postponed action on geographies for one year in the interest of the American Book company; that the American Book company at various times expended money in the interest of certain candidates for positions on the board.

A. C. Mueller of Schmoller & Mueller charges: That Member Frank Sears of the Board of Education demanded of him a present of a piano as the price of support in getting a contract to supply pianos to the city schools.

City Engineer Roseater charges: That Councilman Mercer demanded a position for an alleged ballot-box stuffer in order to close the latter's mouth in the pending contest for Mercer's seat in the City Council; that Councilman Mercer used his office to prevent the levying of a tax on property in which the Mercer company was interested; that Councilman Mount used his office to prevent competition in street sprinkling, of which Mount had a monopoly; that Councilman Mount has been selling inferior material to a city contractor for Farnam street paving; that Councilman Stuht sought to handicap the engineering department because of a refusal to appoint his former partner as general street foreman; that the City Controller made wrongful entries on books to cover up extravagance in the Controller's office and make the same appear as against the engineering department.

Walter Moise charges: That Mayor Frank E. Moores demanded that he secure the abandonment of the prosecution of Tom Dennison before Moise & Co. could have a liquor license.

Police Judge Gordon charges: That the police "pass the shylocks who own the brothels, and arrest, maltreat, and abuse the outcast, whose last drop of blood is sucked to pay the price demanded for the occupancy of their houses of infamy; that prisoners are "buried" in a cell without any record being made, and without the privilege of seeing counsel, "to be later discharged at the whim or passion of the police authorities, without trial or charges preferred and without means of redress."

Life Lost in Detroit Fire.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The main section of the manufacturing department of Clough & Warren's piano and organ factory, at Congress and Sixth streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. One man was killed and three injured.

LIVES LOST IN A SNOWSLIDE.

Twenty-two Are Believed to Be Dead Under an Avalanche in Colorado.

SEVERAL ARE RESCUED.

Famine Threatens the Inhabitants of Independence, a Mining Village.

TOWN IS ENTIRELY CUT OFF.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Twenty-two lives are reported lost in a snow slide in this State today. At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon a gigantic avalanche shot down the mountain side in the cañon of the Grand River, on the western slope of Colorado, and carried an entire train crew and working gang into the bottom of the abyss. At latest reports thirteen men out of a total party of thirty-three had been dug out of the slide and twenty men were unaccounted for.

Special trains were sent to the spot as soon as intelligence reached the headquarters of the Denver and Rio Grande road, over whose tracks the vast body of ice and snow had collected. Telegraphic reports say that three of the rescued men are dead. Others were badly injured and were sent back to Glenwood Springs, nine miles away, for medical or surgical treatment.

The Known Dead.

DEMPSEY, JOHN, section man.
McMAHON, JOHN, roadmaster.
MULVAHILL, JOHN, section man.

The Injured.

Berry, G. H., Minturn, Colo., car repairer; head hurt.
Bernard, B., Gypsum, Colo., section man; hurt internally.
Carr, T. H., Grand Junction, Colo., fireman; head injured.
Diver, A., Grand Junction, Colo., brakeman; back hurt.
Hackett, Charles, Grand Junction, Colo., head and back injured.
Leonard, Frank, section man.
Shade ——, fireman.
Steele, R. C., engineer.

Rescuing Their Fellow-Beings.

In the meantime more than a hundred men were using every possible attempt to rescue their fellow-beings who were imprisoned in the snow.

The slide was about 300 feet in width, but thousands of tons of ice and snow blocked the railway and made it impossible for trains to pass until a road could be shoveled through the obstruction.

Telegrams were at first delayed on account of the carrying away of the wires when the slide came down. One of the rescue trains had a telegrapher and an emergency instrument aboard and he soon established communication with the outside world.

It was the impression at headquarters of the railway in this city that the slide is one of the most destructive that has been known for many years in the Rocky Mountains.

Later intelligence from the scene of the accident in the cañon of the Grand River state that the engine, caboose, and flanger were carried down before the slide and all the shovelers who were scattered along the track at work were swept before the mighty weight. Trees, rocks, and large blocks of ice, which had been formed on the side of the mountain during the winter, added to the weight of the avalanche. Cliffs rise at the side of the railway track 100 or 200 feet, while the side of the mountain at the point where the accident occurred rises 2,000 feet almost perpendicularly.

At 9 o'clock this evening Superintendent Sample received partial reports which stated that four men, including Roadmaster McMahon of Glenwood Springs, were dead, and three seriously injured. There has been no roll call to check up the crew, as the men are all scattered.

William Manning was instantly killed in his cabin at the foot of Mount Elbert by another slide.

Famine Threatens a Town.

Independence, a small mining town isolated in the mountains twenty miles from Aspen, is threatened with famine. It is reached by a winding trail. For three or four weeks past the trail has been covered with several feet of snow, almost completely shutting off travel. Provisions have become exhausted. Unless succor arrives immediately starvation will follow.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Frost started a relief train of sixteen horses loaded with provisions in charge of two boys for Independence. Night overtook the train at Roaring Fork Valley, nine miles out, the trip requiring an hour for each mile traversed. The boys camped here for the night. At midnight they were awakened by a crash, which they knew to be an avalanche plunging down the mountain toward them. They reached the shelter of a massive bowlder just as the avalanche struck it and separated. It was 200 feet wide and twenty feet deep.

When it had settled they dug out of their partial covering to find all trace of their relief train obliterated.

A second relief arrived at daybreak under Manager Rodda of the Aspen Telephone force, who by wire alarmed Aspen. A strong force is now settling through the blockade on the trail, while others are digging in the snow at the bottom of the mountain for some trace of horses or provisions. Manager Munger of the mines has ordered all men in Independence to leave for Aspen in order that the supply of provisions may be sufficient to sustain the women and children.

J. STANLEY GRIMES IS ILL.

Nonogenarian Resident of Evanston Suffering from a Severe Attack of the Grip.

J. Stanley Grimes, 1422 Wesley avenue, Evanston, one of the oldest citizens of that city, lies at his home in a precarious condition from the effects of the grip. Mr. Grimes is 90 years old. He went to Evanston long before the war. Early in the '50s he took out a life insurance policy for $15,000, and paid his dividends regularly until 1879. Then, being 70 years old and apparently in feeble health, he applied to the company to find out what proposition it would make him to prevent a post-mortem claim for the $15,000. The company offered him $2,000 down, or $410 a year for the remainder of his life. He accepted the latter, and has been drawing this pension ever since. Mr. Grimes says he has been paid $8,610 already.

CYCLISTS' ROADHOUSE BURNS.

C. T. Baker's Place, 6832 Stony Island Avenue, Is Destroyed Early This Morning.

Baker's roadhouse, 6832 Stony Island avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The structure, which is patronized generously by cyclists in the summer, was one in a row of one-story buildings erected during the World's Fair period, and extending from 6830 to 6836 Stony Island avenue. Charles T. Baker, the proprietor, was routed out by the flames, but escaped harm. The loss is $2,500. The fire was started by a porter, who made a light to admit a late lodger. The light came in contact with flimsy decorations and soon the building was in flames. A 2-11 alarm was turned in and soon the firemen had subdued the blaze. The building was owned by J. B. Showl.

To Test Dentistry Diplomas.

Marion, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The standing of the Independent Medical College of Chicago is to be tested by the Indiana State Board of Dentistry. The case will be tried in this county.

MAY CHANGE ALASKA LINE.

Report of Subcommittee of Joint High Commission Gives Canada a Large Slice of Territory.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—If the report of their subcommittee is adopted, as seems possible if not probable, a slice of Alaskan territory embracing the entrance to the Klondike, may be ceded to Great Britain in the treaty to be adopted by the Anglo-American commission.

The subcommittee's report, it is said, comes dangerously near to putting Skaguay and Dyea under British control, leaving to the Americans, however, the control of the headwaters of the Lynn Canal by which both of those supply towns are reached.

Under the treaty of cession it was provided that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British and the American possessions shall be formed by line parallel to the winding of the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

The British commissioners at first took the ground that the coast line was determined by the islands, which, of course, would have piven them possession of the mainland at almost all points. They have abandoned that theory, but have made a new claim regarding the headwaters of the Lynn Canal.

This large estuary divides into what are known as the Chilkoot and Chilkat inlets, twenty-five or thirty miles south of Skaguay. The subcommittee apparently favors the point of division as the head of the coast line.

If this theory is agreed to, it would put the boundary line just about on the shelf of land where the City of Skaguay is located and would apparently put Dyea in Canadian territory entirely. It is believed to be the purpose of the subcommittee to put the landing place itself barely within American territory, so as to permit of the establishment of a custom house, but giving to the Canadians the real city itself, with its warehouses and other facilities for beginning the march to the Klondike.

The full commission has not acted yet, but from the fact that the subcommittee has agreed it seems to be undertsood the forthcoming treaty, while adopting the American theory of the boundary line, will limit the location of the interior coast in such a way as to be favorable to the Canadians and bring their boundary line from the northwest of the White and Chilkoot Passes down to the mouth of the rivers.

Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington has been before the commission several times and it is believed he has made protests against the proposed paragraph of the treaty which would give the Canadians practically what they have been searching for, which is a water entrance to the Klondike.

The summit of the White Pass is only eighteen miles from Skaguay as it is, and if the Canadian contention is adopted, as seems likely, the Dominion custom houses will be but a short distance up the river, and the American traders will have but little more than the privilege of disembarking goods from steamers on lighters.

Should the commission adopt the report of the subcommittee and incorporate it in the treaty, there will be a great howl not only from the miners themselves, but from the outfitting firms of Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.

FIGHT OVER CALUMET FEEDER.

Canal Commissioners and Sanitary Trustees About to Dig Up the Buried Hatchet.

The hatchet which the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners and the Trustees of the Sanitary District buried recently at Joliet, when the water power question was settled, is about to be dug up again. This time the Calumet feeder is the subject of contention.

The drainage trustees and the canal board have had their eyes on the old Calumet feeder as the means of furnishing more water to dilute the sewage of the big ditch or to add to the waters of the canal. It is said the Canal Commisisoners are now making surveys along the line of the old Calumet feeder for the purpose of reëxcavating and connecting it with the canal.

The canal bills introduced Wednesday in House and Senate at Springfield extending the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners are probably in line with this new phase of rivalry existing between the trustees and commissioners.

Dead of Westminster Abbey.

In Westminster Abbey 1,173 persons have been buried.

The Independent
IN MAGAZINE FORM.
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The Independent prints more contributions from the ablest writers than any other paper in the United States.

CONTENTS FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

Ex-Secretary of State Wm. R. Day,
President of the Peace Commission, corrects an incident of the Peace Commission.

Prof. John Bassett Moore,
Secretary and Counselor to the Peace Commission, tells why the treaty should be ratified immediately.

David Starr Jordan,
President of Leland Stanford Jr. University, writes on the University and the Common Man.

Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman
Argues that the Filipinos should set up their own Government.

Dora Read Goodale
Contributes a story.

Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst
Advocates the signing of all Newspaper Articles.

Miss Sophia A. Walker
Reviews the Pennsylvania Academy of Art.

Ex-Chief-Justice Henry W. Ide of Samoa
Explains the recent revolution.

Adjutant-General Corbin, U. S. A.,
Advocates an Army Bill increasing the regular army to 100,000 men.

Maurice Thompson,
Poet and Novelist, seeks the source of originality.

Our Floor Correspondent in Congress
Chats about the strain on the Administration and the battle of giants.

L. H. Bailey,
Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, gives the Evolutionists' explanation of Religion and Nature.

Park Benjamin
Sums up the alleged controversy between Sampson and Schley.

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M'KINLEY IS TO PUNISH MILES.

Commanding General's Last Interview a Direct Violation of Orders.

LIKELY TO LOSE OFFICE.

Cabinet Members Do Not All Stand with Alger in the Fight.

NEW FACTS MAY COME OUT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—General Miles is to be disciplined, not so much for what he has said as for saying it at all, in disobedience of the President's explicit instructions.

How he is to be punished is not yet decided. Secretary Alger wants him court-martialed, as he has been after Miles' scalp since the beginning of the war. The President is inclined to content himself with removing Miles from the command of the army, so that if the General persists in talking he will not do so as the head of the army. The President now has the whole case before him, including different interviews, starting with the one in Porto Rico and concluding yesterday. It is said on excellent authority the President feels the necessity of curbing General Miles in some way, and the matter will probably be talked over at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

McKinley Warns Miles.

When the Eagan court-martial was decided on the President sent for General Miles and informed him gently but firmly that unauthorized interviews reflecting on the general management of the War department bureaus could not be tolerated. The General was told that the President had appointed an investigating commission to look into the conduct of the war, and meanwhile evidence should be submitted to it, and not to the newspapers. The General was told, it is said, in so many words, to refrain from interviews and private conversations or speeches, and submit anything he had to say to the commission. The President warned him that he could not be permitted to talk for publication while there was a regularly organized commission, created by the Executive, to listen to all complaints. General Eagan was court-martialed, and the President declined to listen to Secretary Alger's persistent demand for the court-martialing of General Miles.

The interview given out by the General in New York yesterday is therefore taken as a willful disobedience of the instructions of the President to his subordinate. These instructions were not in the form of a military order, and, besides that, a court-martial would necessitate the use of the President as a witness against Miles. Therefore the President has about concluded to relieve Miles of the command of the army. A precedent is found in the case of General Scott, who was in command of the army when the war broke out, but was superseded by McClellan and sent to West Point on waiting orders. This course can be followed in the case of General Miles, it is said, without difficulty. Members of the Cabinet are afraid of elevating Miles into a popular hero. Practically speaking, General Miles has not commanded the army since before the Spanish war, the real head, under Secretary Alger, being Adjutant General Corbin.

Blame on Alger.

It was hoped the war investigating commission in its report would administer a practical reprimand to General Miles for not bringing the beef question up earlier, but, unfortunately for Secretary Alger and other enemies of the General, a general telegraphic order has been discovered which shows he did the thing the commission was inclined to censure him for. Sept. 20 a general telegram, over the signature of Adjutant General Corbin himself, was sent to the commanding Generals of all departments, including Santiago, Porto Rico, and Camp Wikoff, which read:

"Major General commanding army directs that each regiment of regular troops in active service in Cuba and Porto Rico be called upon for reports as to results obtained from used of canned fresh roast beef during the campaign in those countries.

As this telegram was sent out within a few days after General Miles returned from Porto Rico, and long before the appointment of the commission, it apparently disposes of the charge that General Miles kept his unfavorable information to himself. Practically his first official act on his return was to start the investigation of the beef question.

Reserve Ammunition.

The sudden appearance of this telegram, showing that Miles was at work before the commission, has aroused the suspicion that he has a large supply of reserve ammunition at his command, and it is believed if he should be relieved of the command of the army he will demand a court inquiry, which might have a tendency to show that Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin had first abolished the Inspection department and then ignored or thwarted an investigation into the beef business.

In the opinion of most army officers General Miles has acted strictly within his rights in investigating the food furnished the soldiers, but they freely admit the President cannot ignore the General's disobedience of orders in giving out another interview. The General has some strong friends in the Cabinet who are not disposed to yield to Secretary Alger in regard to a court-martial, which they look upon as something of a persecution, but they heartily approve of the President's course in relieving Miles of supreme command, and it is likely this will be decided upon at the regular meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow.

WRITES TO GENERAL MILES.

Veteran of the Civil War Now in London Commends Position on the Army Food Question.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Feb. 2.—The following open letter is sent by Colonel G. E. Gourad, C. M. H., ex-Assistant Inspector General and special Inspector of Cavalry, sometime aid-de-camp on the staff of the late General Sherman, to Major General Miles:

"General Nelson A. Miles, C. M. H., Commander United States Army, Washington: Every one of some scores of American men and women, soldiers and citizens alike, whom I have met in London since the first published reports of your courageous stand for clean food for the rank and file who carry the Stars and Stripes and fight the battles of our beloved country, rejoice in your lofty example, and we hope and doubt not you will stand by your colors and your principles as you stood by them and us with the same invariable and conspicuous gallantry as, when at our side in the dark days of '61 to '65, your old comrades in arms not yet gone to rest in Arlington, whether at home or abroad, are with you now as then, and always will be to the last.

"No court-martial can dim the lustre of your fame, nor lower you in our unalterable esteem and affection."

TAMMANY GOES TO MAYOR

CHICAGO SOCIETY ELECTS MR. HARRISON'S FRIENDS TO LEAD IT.

Thomas Carey of the Twenty-ninth Ward Is Chosen Grand Sachem at One of the Noisiest Powwows in the Organization's Annals—Pledges to the Administration—Wrangle During the Balloting Over Alleged Fraud in Voting.

Grand Sachem—Thomas Carey, Twenty-ninth Ward.
Chief Wardman—John E. Fitzgerald, Twentieth Ward.
General Secretary—Michael Gleason, Twelfth Ward.
Financial Secretary—Frank J. Ryan, Twenty-first Ward.
Treasurer—Thomas Edgar, Twenty-seventh Ward.
Sagamore—J. I. Geshkewich, Nineteenth Ward.
Wiskinkie—J. I. Stumph, Fifteenth Ward.

These are the new officers of the Tammany society of the City of Chicago. They were elected last night in a boisterous gathering of big braves at the Tremont House. The City Hall crowd was in complete control and resolutions were adopted pledging the organization to do all in its power for the renomination and reëlection of Mayor Harrison. It was one of the largest and noisest powwows Tammany ever held. There was much enthusiasm over the fact that every ward now has a wigwam.

Carey Beats Fitzgerald.

There was a lively fight in the Grand Council for Grand Sachem between Thomas Carey, "the original Indian," of the Twenty-ninth Ward, and John E. Fitzgerald. Edward Glackin, a Nineteenth Ward brave, started in the race, but soon dropped out. On the final count Carey had 28 votes, while Fitzgerald could muster only 6. Carey's election insured the success of the administration slate made up by a few chiefs several days ago. The Board of Sachems and ward assemblymen in open meeting ratified the choice of Mr. Carey for Grand Sachem, and elected the other officers.

In calling the gathering to order A. J. Toolen, retiring Grand Sachem, stated every ward in the city had been organized and that the fighting force of Chicago's Tammany now numbers an aggregate of 14,000 men. He predicted Tammany would supplant all other Democratic organizations including the County Democracy in a few years.

Grand Sachem-elect Carey promised to visit all the wigwams and hold councils of war preparatory to doing great battle in the forthcoming Mayoralty campaign.

Wrangle During Balloting.

An effort was made by braves from the West Side Ryan tribe to break the slate, but it was entirely too weak. The Nineteenth Ward put Edward Glackin up for Chief Wardman against Fitzgerald. Out of 140 votes cast he received 44, Mr. Fitzgerald getting 96. Charles B. Coffeen and John Rienhardt were nominated for General Secretary against Michael Gleason, the slate man. During the ballot there was much wrangling. There were charges of fraud and ballot-box stuffing. When the result was announced Gleason had 106, Coffeen 50, and "scattering" 6. Mr. Coffeen set up there were only 140 delegates present, while the total of these three votes was 162. Reinhardt claimed he had witnessed fraudulent voting. But a count of the names of those who had voted showed the tally to be correct. The Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Sagamore, and Wiskinkie were elected by acclamation.

The new Board of Sachems, one representative from each ward, was chosen as follows:

Ward.	Sachem.	Ward.	Sachem.
1	Thomas McNally	18	John O'Neill
2	J. C. Martin	19	J. A. Keane
3	A. Schevarz	20	J. E. Fitzgerald
4	John Ludden	21	Herman Tews
5	J. J. Ward	22	Edward Keefe
6	M. J. Corcoran	23	J. P. Dougherty
7	A. McGovern	24	C. C. Stillwell
8	M. C. Duff	25	W. H. Sexton
9	James Maher	26	George Irving
10	Frank Curran	27	Thomas Edgar
11	Frank Kilcrain	28	Thomas Quigley
12	Thomas Smyth	29	Thomas Carey
13	F. T. Sullivan	30	A. Kenney
14	C. A. Clementeau	31	P. J. Murray
15	J. B. McDonald	32	J. T. Waters
16	J. S. Geshkewich	33	P. C. Finerty
17	E. E. Walsh	34	M. S. Kerr

SYNDICATES BUYING UP PLANTS

Massachusetts Men Take Over Baltimore Brick Works—Deals in Whisky, Iron, and Paper.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A syndicate of Massachusetts capitalists working through Horace Slingluff of this city is forming a combination of the extensive brick manufacturing plants of Baltimore. The owners of fourteen of the largest plants have agreed to sell out and the syndicate has options on them.

New York, Feb. 2.—The International Paper company is steadily pushing ahead with its plans toward absolute monopoly of the paper manufacturing trade. The company has bought the plants of the Moosehead Pulp company, at Solon, Me., a fifty-ton groundwood mill, which is important to the trust chiefly because of its water power facilities. The Paper company has bought the Misterlich patents and has secured control of the Russell patents, which give it practical control of the best methods for manufacturing sulphite pulp.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—As a result of the new combine of distillery interests, a season of big speculation has seemingly set in and buyers from New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati were here today.

Elyria, O., Feb. 2.—It is learned from a reliable source that the bicycle saddle consolidation is now an accomplished fact. The headquarters of the new concern will be at Cleveland, with A. L. Garford as general manager. The new corporation will be incorporated under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $2,000,000.

Bridgeport, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A circular letter issued today by the Board of Directors of the Ætna Standard Iron and Steel company shows the tin trust has practically control of the company, the capitalization of which is nearly $4,000,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The projected consolidation of iron tube mills reported from New York was confirmed here today. If the plans of Joshua Rhodes, President of the Pennsylvania Tube Works company, and E. C. Converse, Vice President and General Manager of the National Tube works, go through, the combination will be chartered under the laws of New Jersey and will have a capitalization of at least $75,000,000.

A fire brick turst is the latest organization said to be forming. Ten of the most powerful firebrick companies in this district were represented at an informal meeting in the Park Building today for this purpose.

EAGAN CASE WITH PRESIDENT.

Court-Martial Record and the Supplementary Plea Now in McKinley's Hands.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The record of the court-martial in the case of General Eagan is now in the hands of the President for final review. Today Mr. Worthington, attorney for General Eagan, filed with the Judge Advocate General the additional or supplementary plea which he was granted permission to lodge. It was an elaboration of the points made by counsel before the court-martial. A formidable array of authorities have been produced, particularly in support of the contention that General Eagan's conduct, though the facts be admitted, was not legally in the line of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This paper was placed by the Judge Advocate General in the hands of the Adjutant General and will be added to the papers bearing on the case now in the hands of the President.

MARDI GRAS EXCURSIONS.

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

New Orleans and return	$25.00
Mobile and return	22.00
Birmingham, Ala., and return	19.75

Tickets will be sold Feb. 6 to 13, inclusive, good to return to Feb. 28, inclusive.

Tickets and information Pennsylvania Ticket office, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, Union Station, Adams and Canal streets, and Auditorium Hotel Ticket Office.

Temperature of Limitless Space.

Space has a temperature of 200 degrees below zero.

SAY THEY HAVE BOLD SWINDLER

Police Declare George Williams Has Defrauded Many West Side Storekeepers.

The West Side police and numerous shopkeepers think that by the arrest of George Williams last night the career of a daring and successful swindler was checked. Williams is locked up at the Lake Street Police Station, and last evening four victims of the swindler told Lieutenant O'Hara that the prisoner was the man who had defrauded them of dry goods and groceries.

The man's method was this: He would call at a store and order stock to the amount of $20 or more, to be sent C. O. D. to a certain address. A confederate would accept the goods, telling the deliveryman to charge the bill. Complaint of the swindler was made to the police several months ago, but he eluded arrest.

Last evening a man entered the store of Mrs. Abraham Singer, 639 Van Buren street, and ordered $15 worth of goods to be sent to an address on Jackson boulevard. Mrs. Singer had heard of the swindler, and becoming suspicious told him to wait while she consulted her husband. Going to a rear room she sent her husband after a policeman and she then entertained her customer until the patrolman appeared. The visitor was then arrested, and at the Lake Street Station he gave his name as Williams. He is about 39 years old and well dressed. Those who identified him as the man who had swindled them are:

Mrs. W. Mullarkey, a grocery store, 782 West Van Buren street, $25.
Louis Brunk, grocer, 286 South Wood street, $20.
Edward Smith, 457 West Madison street, $23.
David Numann, dry goods, 707 Madison street, $22.

Williams will be arraigned in the Desplaines Street Police Court this morning. Lieutenant O'Hara expects that dozens of complainants will appear against him.

MORE COMPLAINTS OF GORDON.

Postmaster Is Said to Be Evading Civil Service Law in Selecting His Appointees.

The appointment of W. R. Rennacker on Wednesday to take charge of the postal station at Dunning and the placing of Ralph C. Smyers in the station at Mont Clare is regarded by many of the employés of the Chicago Postoffice as part of a plan of Postmaster Gordon to evade the civil service law. These two men, it is said, had no prior experience in the postal service.

In a few weeks free delivery will be established at Dunning and Mont Clare, and then these two new appointees will come into the service as civil service men without having passed examinations.

It is also said the Postmaster intends to abolish the inquiry division, at the head of which is Leroy T. Steward, who was given a place in the Riverdale office before that office was brought into the civil service, and was then brought to the main office without passing an examination. The Postmaster says he will transfer Mr. Steward to the city department, and will probably make him Superintendent of Stations, paying a salary equivalent to the one he is now getting.

JOSEPH DUNLOP OUT TODAY.

Will Be Released from the Penitentiary at 3 P. M.—Reticent About His Plans.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Former Editor Joseph Dunlop will be released from the penitentiary tomorrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He had little to say today about his future plans. The prison officials said he had become bitter against the Chicago Democrat newspaper management and would not go back to that paper, but in all probability would return to the newspaper business in Chicago, either for himself or in a position on some other paper.

He has been in the prison hospital during his confinement, and has not done a hard day's work while here. A federal statute applying to United States prisoners prohibits them from working for the State on the State contract plan, so this precluded any chance of his doing hard work in the shops. He has assisted the physician in the hospital at times and made a good nurse. When the inventory was taken of the hospital supplies in October he assisted in making out the schedule. Nearly all his time has been spent in reading and writing.

Dunlop has had a new suit made by a local tailor, and it is thought here that he will be met by a delegation of Chicago friends when the prison gates swing open.

WINS FIGHT BUT LOSES PURSE.

Jack Bonner Defeats O'Brien, but Fails to Get Down to Proper Weight.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 2.—Jack Bonner received the decision in the fight with Dick O'Brien tonight, but O'Brien got the big end of the purse. The men were matched to go twenty rounds at 158 pounds. Bonner refused to weigh in. He looked as if he would tip the scales at 170. O'Brien was at weight. O'Brien received $900 and Bonner $300. The fight was even up to the nineteenth round, with both men strong. Bonner's left eye was nearly closed, and O'Brien had but a few marks. Several seconds before the close of the nineteenth round Bonner caught O'Brien on the point of the jaw with a right-hand swing and O'Brien staid down seven seconds. He arose and got another in the same place, and went down a little harder. As Sam Austin, the referee, began to count, the Chief of Police entered the ring, and the referee stopped the fight.

Sharkey Says He Will Win.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Thomas Sharkey, in a signed statement, said today: "Corbett will get a chance to make good his bluffs regarding his ability to whip me when we meet in Chicago on March 7. Despite the fact that I have bested him in one contest, and received the decision over him in another bout, he has repeatedly said he would have little difficulty in defeating me if he could get on a return match. While I acknowledge his cleverness as a boxer, I do not think he is in my class as a fighter. However, I am taking no chances, and when I meet the ex-champion I will be prepared physically to put up a hard fight if necessary. I believe I will beat Corbett quicker than ever before, and I am almost positive our bout will not go to the limit. I will win, and win sure."

Notes of the Boxers.

Peace for financial reasons now exists amongst the fight promoters and the Czar of boxing permits is again taking life easy.

"One-eyed" Connolley will be tendered a benefit on Feb. 10 at the Park Theater. Harry Gilmore will arrange the program.

Manager Pooler is so elated over the showing of Eddy Santry against "Kid" Bain that he is willing to pit him against any 126-pounder in the country.

"Chappie" James, a ninety-eight-pound jockey with a liking for the padded mitt, has been matched to meet "Young" Walcott, the colored bantam, at the next show of the Calhoun-Madison Athletic club.

"Kid" McCoy was so modest and unassuming during his short stay in the city and expressed so strongly his desire to cut all connections with fight matters, that his challenge from Denver to meet Bob Fitzsimmons for the middleweight championship came as a surprise. When he reaches the Pacific coast he may become even more warlike.

Harry Forbes and Billy Boyd of Cincinnati will furnish the wind-up of a show to be given tonight at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, under the auspices of the Kingston club. There will be four other six-round bouts, all to a decision, the contestants being Reddy Galvin and Charley Renny, Jack Rooney and "Flying Cloud," Clarence Forbes and Ned Hanlon, at 110 pounds; Tim Ryan and Larry Lacey, at 125 pounds.

Athletic Row at Cornell.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The resignation of Warner as head coach at Cornell, and the reports that "Joe" Beecham, Captain of the 1896 football team, would be selected to fill his place, have brought up an interesting phase of the football situation in Ithaca. Cornell's present Captain and Beecham are bitter personal enemies. As the matter now stands, it is a question will Sweetland remain Captain of the Cornell team. Sweetland's enemies have gone so far as to procure affidavits against him on the grounds that he is a professional player. Sweetland has been notified he will have to refute the charges if he desires to have his election confirmed. The charges against Sweetland have been brought from Elmira. It is charged that in the fall of 1897 Sweetland was paid for playing football on the Elmira Athletic club team. Sweetland is preparing to meet the charges.

Princeton Favors the New Rules.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—John Cregan, Captain of Princeton track team, today expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the proposed changes in the intercollegiate rules, and said the Outdoor Sport committee of the faculty was also pleased with them. The only proposed change that will materially affect Princeton is the one reading: "No one shall represent any college or university as a competitor in the annual field meeting who has ever won a first, second, or third place in any interscholastic open field or track sport until he shall have resided one calendar year at the college or university he represents, and has passed a final examination on a full year's work."

Bread Consumption in New York.

Over 8,000,000 loaves of bread are consumed daily in Greater New York.

REES LETS FALL HIS AX.

NEW PRESIDING JUDGE AT NEW ORLEANS SUSPENDS AN OWNER.

Showing Made by Fred Oppenheimer's Klepper Is Not Satisfactory to the Steward Nor Is the Owner's Explanation—Three Odds-On Favorites Win in Succession—O'Connor and Burns Have a Duel—Dunois Victorious at San Francisco.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Fred Oppenheimer, the Eastern owner and plunger, is the first to fall under the critical eye of the new presiding steward, Captain Rees. Oppenheimer's horse Klepper, ridden by Maher, was favorite in the six and a half furlong handicap today and finished last of a field of seven, stopping as if short after running half a mile. Oppenheimer, when questioned about the performance, said that he had bet $400 on his horse. Rees said that betting was no argument with him and Oppenheimer had no other explanation to offer. Captain Rees requested him to send up the trainer, but the trainer did not put in an appearance and the stable, which includes Mizpah, was suspended pending further investigation.

Klepper opened at 6 to 5, but went to 9 to 5 as the wiser play went to Debride, who was equally weighted. Debride won in a driving finish by a neck from Sensational, after the pair had fought it out through the stretch. Sensational was second a scant length before Sister Fox, who was a head before Laureate. Eight Bells and Henrica had their noses at Laureate's throat latch and Klepper was five lengths away.

The weather was so hot that coats and vests were discarded in the sweltering betting ring, and shady spots were eagerly sought. The track was about as fast as it generally gets and the finishes in most of the events were close and exciting.

The first three races went to odds-on favorites, an unusual occurrence in New Orleans. Jim Gore II. was backed to 3 to 5 in the opening event at six furlongs, but it required Burns' best effort to land him winner. Sir Florian had it all his own way in the seven furlongs. Sea Robber, another topheavy favorite, galloped home in the mile and a sixteenth. The light weighted Hanlight, with O'Connor up, nosed out the favorite Star of Bethlehem, ridden by Burns. It is the first time that the two boys ever hooked up on equal horses and O'Connor was credited with having outridden Burns. Tenby, the second choice, won all the way from the favorite Sister Stella in the final event.

John C. Ferris Jr., who gathered together a strong stable here, shipped tonight for Nashville to rest up until the Memphis meeting opens. General Leighton has signed to train for the Sensational stable.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 2.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-5	Jim Gore II., 111 [T. B's]	3	1½	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{h}
10-1	Water Crest, 106 [Songer]	1	2^{2}	3^{h}	3^{h}	2^{nk}
13-5	Prince Harry, 96 [O'Con'r]	4	5½	2^{1}	2½	3^{2}

Time, 1:14¾. Sister Alice, Myosotis, Swashbuckler, Emmet Ahearn, McMillian, Mr. Brookwood, Minnie Weldon, Ed Overlook finished as named. Start good. Won in a hard drive of three. Water Crest would have won in another stride. Ed Overlook was as good as left at the post.

Second race, ⅞ mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Sir Florian, 109 [Maher]	5	2^{nk}	2^{nk}	1^{nk}	1^{1}
7-1	Our Nellie, 100 [O'Con'r]	1	5^{nk}	4^{5}	2^{nk}	2^{2}
10-1	Beckon, 105 [T. Burns]	3	4^{h}	6^{nk}	5^{1}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:29¼. Pat Garrett, Bright Night, Dollie Wiethoff, Village Pride, Tarsus finished as named. Start good. Won in a gallop. Dollie Wiethoff and Village Pride tired. Pat Garrett was closing fast.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Sea Robber, 124 [O'Connor]	5	4½	4^{h}	1½	1^{1}
8-1	Donation, 116 [Dupee]	2	5	5	3^{h}	2^{h}
12-1	Amb. Glints, 119 [Foucon]	1	1^{nk}	2^{nk}	4^{1}	3½

Time, 1:52. Tranby and Ondague finished as named. Start good. Won in a gallop.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-5	Debride, 111 [Mason]	5	1½	1^{h}	2^{1}	1^{nk}
12-1	Sensational, 92 [O'Connor]	7	2^{h}	2^{1}	1^{h}	2^{2}
6-1	Sister Fox, 90 [Moody]	3	6^{h}	6^{2}	5½	3^{h}

Time, 1:22. Laureate, Eight Bells, Henrica, Klepper finished as named. Start good. The two leaders fought it out all the way. Eight Bells was dull of speed.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $250:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Hanlight, 84 [O'Connor]	4	3^{1}	2½	1^{h}	1^{n}
5-2	S. of Bethl'm, 101 [T. B's]	1	5^{nk}	3^{nk}	3^{2}	2^{3}
12-1	Banquo II., 112 [James]	2	7^{h}	6^{1}	4½	3^{nk}

Time, 1:42¼. Dandy H., Jim McClevy, Basquil, Ennomia, Charlo, Seaport finished as named. Start good. Won in a hard drive. Banquo II. had a rough journey. Basquil was pinched off after the start.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Tenby, 104 [T. Burns]	6	1^{nk}	1^{4}	1^{2}	1^{2}
8-5	Sister Stella, 104 [Ross]	9	5^{2}	3^{2}	2^{2}	2^{6}
50-1	Kalitan, 100½ [Lines]	4	2½	2^{h}	3^{3}	3^{2}

Time, 1:49¼. Tonto, Simon D., Alva, Covington Ky., Briggs, Her Own finished as named. Start good. Tenby made a show of his field. Sister Stella was off badly. Kalitan had a lot of speed.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Fintan, 95 pounds; Chat of Me, 101; Alvin W., 106; General Maceo, 108; Sauterne, 106; Pinkey Potter, 111; Wilson, 111; Brighton, 111; 'Possum, 111; The Winner, 114; Egbart, 114; Henry Launt, 114.

Second race, ⅞ mile, 3-year-olds—Sidtilla, 102 pounds; Mendacious, 102; Tobe, 104; Colonel Eades, 104; Klondike, 107; Monletta, 107; Sheik, 107; Caslin, 107; The Purser, 109; Satinwood, 109; Kilarma, 104.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Evanatus, 100 pounds; Aunt Maggie, 100; Ada Russell, 100; Proverb, 100; Swordsman, 103; Oxnard, 105; Monk Wayman, 109; Basquil, 109; Red, 110.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles—Judge Steadman, 91 pounds; Bartaria, 96; Basquil, 97; Sutton, 100; Jackanapes, 100; Muskadine, 111.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Lady Disdain, 97 pounds; Ma Angeline, 97; Tom Toher, 99; Lone Princess, 100; Loyaletta, 100; Reel, 100; Elsie Barnes, 100; Stockholm, 102; Hanlon, 102; Dr. Work, 102; Bordon, 102; Lucky Monday, 102; Mazeppa, 105; Tachus, 107.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Valle, 97 pounds; Wolford, 99; Miss Frances, 100; Annie Teuton, 100; Percita, 100; Billali, 102; Everest, 102; Jamboree, 102; Merry Day, 102; Dr. Withrow, 104; Ben Bolt, 104; Belle of Fordham, 104; Command, 107; Earl Fonso, 107.

INNOVATOR PROVES THE BEST.

Ezell's Two-Year-Old Again Beats Prestone at Oakland—Half the Favorites Win.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The talent and the layers of odds split even at Oakland today. Don Luis, favorite in the first event, finished fourth. Napian made the running to the stretch. Bonibel then came through on the rail and won easily from the 60 to 1 shot, Madrone. Although Innovator defeated Prestone the other day, when the latter got the best of the start, the talent again made the Burns & Waterhouse colt the favorite. Ezell's colt proved that his victory the other day was no fluke by again defeating Prestone handily. Mistleton and Frohman had a pretty contest in the mile and one-eighth race, and Frohman probably would have won if little Daly could have helped him at the finish. Mistleton, as usual, laid out of the race until near the finish. Zamar, the favorite in the last race, got away from the post on the run, but had to be ridden out to beat the fast-coming George H. Ketchum.

Oakland Summaries Feb. 2.

Weather clear; track fair.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $350, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Bonibel, 82 [J. Reiff]	6	4^{2}	4^{1}	4½	1^{4}
60-1	Madrone, 109 [Snyder]	4	3^{1}	3^{1}	3½	2^{h}
30-1	Milkarth, 96 [Gray]	8	9	9	5^{1}	3^{2}

Time, 1:15¼. Don Luis, Nora Ives, Lomo, Napian, Campus, Engea, Zem Zem finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Milkarth made up a lot of ground. Nora Ives showed some speed. Napian ran well to the stretch.

Second race, 3½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Innovator, 108 [Hennessy]	3	2^{1}	2^{2}	1^{nk}
6-5	Prestome, 106 [Thorpe]	2	1½	1^{1}	2^{1}
15-1	Ice Drop, 101 [J. Daly]	6	3^{nk}	3½	3^{6}

Time, :42½. Rixford, March Seven, Infinity, Reginald Hughes, Almendral finished as named. Start fair. Won with something left. Ice Drop closed a big gap. Reginald Hughes was off badly.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	O'Connell, 115 [Piggott]	2	1½	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}
9-5	Moringa, 106 [Bullman]	3	2^{h}	2^{nk}	2½	2^{2}
7-2	Torsida, 107 [N. Turner]	4	3^{1}	3^{2}	3^{3}	3^{2}

Time, 1:27½. Captive and Meroutio finished as named. Start fair. Won quite handily. Piggott stole a long lead.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Dunois, 114 [H. Martin]	1	3^{2}	2^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}
20-1	Robt. Bonner, 98 [H. Br'n]	3	1^{h}	1^{h}	2^{1}	2^{1}
4-1	Storm King, 104 [Bullman]	4	2^{2}	3^{1}	4^{h}	3^{h}

Time, 1:47½. Malay and Rosebeau finished as named. Start good. Won eased up.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Mistleton, 105 [Thorpe]	3	3^{4}	2^{1}	1^{h}	1^{1}
11-5	Frohman, 90 [J. Daly]	1	1^{2}	1^{1}	2^{2}	2½
7-5	Tom Crom'l, 102 [E. Jones]	2	2^{h}	3^{2}	3^{5}	3^{5}

Time, 1:54½. Tom Cromwell and Reolia finished as named. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $350, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Zamar II., 109 [H. Martin]	1	1^{h}	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{h}
7-2	G. H. Ketch'm, 99 [Bull'n]	6	3^{h}	3^{2}	3^{6}	2^{6}
5-1	Whitcomb, 109 [E. Jones]	2	2^{4}	2^{1}	2½	3^{15}

Time, 1:15. Mainstay, Highland Ball, I Don't Know finished as named. Jim Bozeman left at the post. Start good. Won in a hard drive of two. George H. Ketcham closed up a lot of ground. Whitcomb quit in the stretch.

Oakland Entries.

First race, Futurity course, 3-year-olds, selling—Sidelong, 106 pounds; Con Dalton, 106; Gold Garter, 106; Glengaber, 109; Royal Fan, 109; Bonibel, 109; Simi, 109; Nilgar, 109; Gilt Edge II., 111; Rio Chico, 111; Tiburon, 111; Anchored, 114; Campus, 114; Doremus, 114.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Ballister, 98 pounds; New Moon, 101; Nonchalance, 106; Dr. Bernays, 106; Kamsin, 111; Frank Jaubert, 111; Wyoming, 111.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—None Such, 101 pounds; Torsida, 104; Frohman, 104; Meadow Lark, 106; Oak Leaf, 106; Topmast, 111.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Senora Caesar, 97 pounds; Goal Runner, 99; Rey Hooker, 102; Strongoli, 102; Miss Marion, 107; Gualala, 107.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Anne Page, 97 pounds; Melvin Burnham, 99; Magnus, 99; Amelia Fonso, 103; Etta H., 106; Guilder, 108; Montallade, 108; Ricardo, 108; Sport McAllister, 111; Peixotto, 14.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Guatemoc, 97 pounds; Monda, 97; Sir Urian, 109; Faversham II., 112; Jerry Hunt, 112; Whaleback, 112; Tirade, 112; Dunpraise, 112; Montanus, 112; Horton, 112.

FASTEST SKATER IN EUROPE.

Oestlund, the Norwegian, Wins the Title—Has Raced in America and Won.

The European skating championships for amateurs were run at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, Jan. 16. The results were as follows:

500 METERS (546½ YARDS.)

1. Oestlund, Norwegian, in 47 2-5.
2. Seyler, German, in 48 3-5.
3. Estlander, Finlander, in 49 2-5.

1,500 METERS (1,640 YARDS.)

1. Oestlund, Norwegian, in 2:27 4-5.
2. Estlander, Finlander, in 2:38 4-5.
3. Vollenwexder, Russian, in 2:40 4-5.

5,000 METERS (3 MILES 188 YARDS.)

1. Oestlund, Norwegian, in 9:02 3-5.
2. Estlander, Finlander, in 9:26 4-5.
3. Grene, Dutch, in 9:32 1-5.
4. Vollenwexder, Russian, in 9:51 2-5.
5. Edgington, English, in 9:52 3-5.

10,000 METERS (6 MILES 376 YARDS.)

1. Oestlund, Norwegian, in 18:38 1-5.
2. Grene, Dutch, in 19:27 4-5.
3. Estlander, Finlander, in 19:32 2-5.
4. Edgington, English, in 20:08 2-5.

Oestlund, the winner of the championship, is not unknown in America, having defeated J. S. Johnson at Minneapolis, on Feb. 17, 1895, in a 1,500 meters match, winning in 2:52 1-5. Peter Oestlund was born at Frondhjem, Norway, twenty-six years ago, and since his fourteenth year has been an enthusiastic and clever skater. His first great race was on Jan. 24, 1892, when he defeated in world's record Aime El Harlvorsen, then one of the greatest skaters, in a three-mile match, the time being 8:56 1-5. The same year he won second place in the one and three-mile championships of Norway behind O. Frederiksen. The following March he established the one-half mile record, covering the distance in 1:18 3-5. In 1893 Oestlund secured but second places in most of the big events, yet established the world's record for 1,500 meters, his time being 2:32 3-5. In 1894, at Hamar, he again broke the 1,500 meter world's record, making 2:28 4-5, which is still the record. In 1895 he was in America and defeated Johnson. In 1897 Oestlund raced little, but last year he reappeared, and at Frondhjem won the championship of Norway in the 500 meters race, making a new world's record in 46 3-5.

Oestlund will take part in the world's championship, which will be run at Berlin next Sunday. The world's championships are conducted every year by the International Skating association, formed of clubs in Canada, Germany, Denmark, England, Finland, Norway, Bund, Holland, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Hungary. The championships are always run in four heats of 500, 1,500, 5,000, and 10,000 meters, and the winner is the one who takes three out of the four heats. If nobody wins three heats the title is given to the one who makes the best total.

FOR SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ninety Enter in the Amateur and Twenty-five in the Professional Events.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 2.—The entries for the Canadian skating championships closed at midnight with 115 entries, 90 in the amateur and 25 in the professional events. The entries in the latter are:

Half mile—John S. Johnson, Minneapolis; John Neilson, Minneapolis; Harley Davidson, Toronto; Thorwald W. Thomsen, Minneapolis; Norville Baptie, North Dakota; William C. Bingley, New York.

One mile—John Neilson, Harley Davidson, Norville Baptie, W. C. Bingley, John S. Johnson, T. W. Thomsen.

Three miles—Norville Baptie, John Neilson, T. W. Thomsen, Harley Davidson, John S. Johnson, W. C. Bingley.

Five miles—George B. Ash, Montreal; W. C. Bingley, John S. Johnson, Harley Davidson, Norville Baptie, T. W. Thomsen, John Neilson.

In the amateur events most of the crack skaters are entered. The Americans entered are D. McPartland, C. McClave, and S. Paulding of New York in the 220 and 880 yard events. McPartland and G. E. Clave, with F. R. Sager of West Point and C. E. Green of Smith Falls, are in the one, three, and five mile events. Green is also entered in the 880-yard race. W. Bausch from St. Paul is entered in the mile and five-mile races.

ALL STAR BOWLERS ARE HERE.

Will Play a Picked Team on Kinsley Alleys This Afternoon—Night Game Also.

The All Star bowlers will make their first appearance at the Kinsley alleys this afternoon. They will meet a picked team, consisting of McCree of the West Ends, G. Thompson of the Plaza Cycling club, E. L. Canfield of the Marquettes, W. Correll of the West Ends, W. Jones of the Chicago Cycling club, and Blake of the Plaza Cycling club. This team has been selected because of the familiarity of the men with the Kinsley alleys. All of them have practiced there constantly, and this fact alone will give them a considerable advantage over the All Stars.

The first game will begin at 2:30 o'clock. At night the tourists will meet the picked team from the Interclub league.

The All Star team has shown itself to be unusually strong, and the work of the men on the strange alleys has been phenomenal. In all the games played they used their own pins, which are strictly of regulation size, and as all the games have been rolled on regulation alleys the credit of the large totals made is due solely to the skill of the players. Captain Boemermann and Secretary MacClellan have both been seen on Chicago alleys, being two of the best players in the Greater New York team that visited the city last winter.

After the games tomorrow the team will rest for two days and then begin a series of games on local alleys. On Monday they play at the Plaza alleys and on Tuesday at Schaefer's alleys in Forty-third street. On Wednesday they will be seen at the Superior alleys and on Thursday at Mussey's. It is a matter of regret with many of the local bowlers that the All Stars do not meet the Greater New York team, which is due here tomorrow. A match between the rival organizations would do much to settle the claims of supremacy which both are making.

Milwaukee's Big Tournament.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 2.—The largest bowling tournament ever pulled off in the West was started today at the Calumet club in this city under the auspices of the State Tenpin league. Eighteen clubs are entered. Four silver trophies will be awarded.

Local Bowling Matches.

The Oakland rollers treated the cherry circle men to a surprise last night, defeating them three straight games in the South Side league by margins of 13, 97, and 86 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

C. A. A.	S	Sp	B	Tot.	Oaklands.	S	Sp	B	Tot.
Kasten	1	6	3	142	Hamm	3	5	2	178
Beneke	2	5	4	156	Carpenter	0	4	6	124
Meier	3	5	2	179	Watkins	1	5	4	140
Roach	3	3	5	136	Fountain	2	3	5	138
Rudhart	2	4	4	155	Howison	6	3	1	201
Thomas	2	7	1	182	Lyon	4	5	2	181
Totals	13	30	19	949	Totals	16	25	20	962

SECOND GAME.

C. A. A.	S	Sp	B	Tot.	Oaklands.	S	Sp	B	Tot.
Kasten	2	3	5	130	Hamm	4	6	1	164
Beneke	5	4	2	184	Carpenter	3	4	3	166
Meier	3	3	4	155	Watkins	2	7	2	183
Roach	1	4	5	131	Fountain	3	3	5	153
Rudhart	3	5	1	187	Howison	3	5	3	163
Thomas	2	4	5	146	Lyon	5	3	3	181
Totals	16	23	22	933	Totals	20	28	17	1,060

THIRD GAME.

C. A. A.	S	Sp	B	Tot.	Oaklands.	S	Sp	B	Tot.
Kasten	5	4	1	195	Hamm	5	5	1	201
Beneke	2	6	2	169	Carpenter	1	7	2	174
Meier	2	5	3	153	Watkins	1	7	3	161
Roach	0	5	5	133	Fountain	3	4	3	162
Rudhart	2	5	3	158	Howison	3	3	4	156
Thomas	1	5	5	133	Lyon	4	2	4	173
Totals	12	30	19	941	Totals	17	28	17	1,027

The Ashland rollers won two out of three games from the Garfields in the West Chicago league. The Cyclists were demoralized in the first two games, being beaten by 201 pins in the first and 65 in the second. The third they managed to win by 15 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Ashland.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tot.	Garfield.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tot.
E. LeGros	5	2	3	178	Troy	1	4	5	133
Kolar	1	7	2	176	Eddington	2	3	5	136
Peters	1	8	1	174	H. Chis'm	1	4	5	127
V. LeGros	4	3	3	170	L. Rich'son	0	3	7	116
DePropt	1	7	2	160	Olds	1	4	5	137
Totals	12	27	11	847	Totals	5	18	27	646

SECOND GAME.

Ashland.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tot.	Garfield.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tot.
E. LeGros	1	6	3	152	E. Troy	2	4	4	139
Kolar	1	5	4	141	Eddington	2	3	5	137
Peters	3	4	3	158	H. Chis'm	2	2	6	123
V. LeGros	3	4	3	167	L. Rich'son	3	4	3	160
DePropt	2	4	4	146	Olds	0	6	4	140
Totals	10	23	17	764	Totals	9	19	22	699

THIRD GAME.

Ashland.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tot.	Garfield.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tot.
E. LeGros	2	4	4	140	E. Troy	1	4	5	129
Kolar	3	3	4	148	Eddington	4	4	2	179
Peters	3	3	4	153	H. Troy	3	4	3	153
V. LeGros	2	4	4	145	L. Rich'son	1	5	4	145
DePropt	2	6	2	161	Olds	2	5	3	157
Totals	12	20	18	747	Totals	11	22	17	763

Stewart Gets Only Twenty-six Balls.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
De Oro	3	0	Werner	2	4
Eby	3	1	Stewart	2	4
Daly	3	1	Clearwater	1	5
Horgan	3	2			

De Oro gave Stewart the worst defeat yet witnessed in the Manhattan tournament, when he won last night's game by the score of 125 to 26. It is also the worst defeat Stewart ever suffered. De Oro was in great form. At the start he had to concede Stewart twenty balls in order to make the betting even on the outcome, but as he cleared the table in each of the first two frames this handicap was soon overcome. There was a big crowd.

De Oro—15, 15, 9, 15, 15, 7, 14, 13, 2, 15, 10—125.
Stewart—0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 8, 1, 2, 13, 0, 0—26.
Scratches—De Oro, 5; Stewart, 4.
De Oro plays Horgan tonight.

BROWNS WILL BE SOLD.

JUDGE SPENCER OF ST. LOUIS RULES AGAINST VON DER AHE.

Court Holds That the German Magnate's Appeal for a Change of Receiver Will Only Delay the Sale of the Club and He Postpones Hearing of the Motion Until After the Auction Has Taken Place—Muckenfuss Must Pay House Rent.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Judge Spencer knocked the last prop from under Chris Von der Ahe this morning, when he insisted on laying over the motion for the removal of Receiver Muckenfuss until after the public sale.

"Now, if I should hear this motion," said the Judge, "and be convinced by the evidence that Mr. Muckenfuss was not a proper person to act as receiver, you can see how it would delay the sale. I understand that an appeal will be taken, but no bond filed in arrest of judgment. Under present conditions, therefore, the sale can take place within thirty or forty days, but if a new receiver has to be appointed we will have great delay, as Mr. Muckenfuss' report will have to be filed and approved before the sale can be gone on with."

In the matter of a motion for a new trial of the foreclosure proceedings, both sides agreed to submit the case without argument, Lawyer Kinnerk being granted leave to file additional memoranda.

Chris Von der Ahe appeared in two suits against Muckenfuss today. In the first case he sued for six months' rent of a house occupied by Muckenfuss, and won.

E. C. Becker, the local agent of the Robisons, owners of the Cleveland club, has arranged for an immediate trip to Indianapolis, where he will probably find F. D. Robison and John T. Brush waiting to receive him. The terms of the articles of incorporation, distribution of stock, etc., in the new corporation which will control the local league team, will be agreed to, and the final steps in giving St. Louis a properly representative baseball club will be well under way.

BURNS TO SELECT A CAPTAIN.

President Hart Says That Question Rests Solely with the Manager—Baseball Gossip.

President Hart is a little nettled at the idea that any one should think he really meant that the Chicago club might undertake to go through the season without a Captain. The point which the Chicago official made was merely that the duties of a Captain have been overestimated and his importance overrated.

"The selection of a Captain," said Mr. Hart yesterday, "rests wholly with Manager Burns. That is one of the things which are exclusively within the province of the manager. I had some say in the matter last year for the reason that Burns was new to the men and naturally was not in a position to know.

"So far as regards the actual responsibilities of the Captain they are not many. The rules provide that in certain cases the Captain shall formally do certain things, but instances requiring such action are rare, and as a matter of fact it is possible for a team almost to go through a season without a Captain being called on in a game. For my own part I do not know who captained most of the clubs last year. I do know that the Kansas City club went through two months or so of the closing part of the season without a Captain, and it won the pennant."

Jimmy Ryan says that late last season some of the Chicago players got into an argument as to who captained the Cincinnati club. One thought Irwin was the field leader, another thought it was McPhee. Neither Ryan nor Hart was able to say yesterday who had captained the St. Louis or Pittsburg club.

Apropos to this subject it is said that President Brush of the Cincinnati club, when asked at the last league meeting by a newspaper man who captained the Cincinnatis last year, Brush had to acknowledge he did not know.

Manager Fred Clark of the Louisvilles is a frequent caller on President Hart. Clark had a long talk with the Chicago official yesterday.

Before John B. Day was engaged to manage the New Yorks President Freedman offered the position to John M. Ward. The old Captain of the Giants held the offer under consideration, but finally decided to remain out of baseball.

EBBETS WILL BE PRESIDENT.

Brooklyn-Baltimore Consolidation Will Probably Be Effected on That Basis Today.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Baltimore-Brooklyn deal will undoubtedly go through tomorrow unless new difficulties arise before the meeting of the Brooklyn club stockholders, which will be held in Jersey City tomorrow afternoon.

There was another long conference this afternoon, after which Mr. Abell announced he was assured that the hurdles which were in the way of the consummation of the deal would be removed and that the recalcitrant stockholders would be present at tomorrow's meeting to satisfy the legal requirements of the deal. The papers will be prepared for the scrutiny of the lawyers to see that everything is done according to the provisions of the laws of Maryland and New Jersey so that the agreement may be ironclad.

Ebbets, who represents himself, and Byrne were present at the conference and came to a perfect understanding with Abell and Hanlon. According to this arrangement Ebbets is to retain the Presidency of the club. He is to travel with the club if he wants to and look after the financial matters. But Hanlon is to have absolute and exclusive control of the players without the interference of any one.

It was with this understanding the conference ended and Ebbets promised for himself and Byrne to attend the club meeting tomorrow.

When it was all over Treasurer Von der Horst, with a sigh of relief, said: "If it was as hard to sell beer as to make this deal I would go out of the business."

Manager Hanlon has so often been disappointed that he will not take it for granted it is settled until the papers are signed.

PURPLE AND MAROON GAMES.

Stagg and Dr. Hollister Agree on Baseball Dates for April 29 and May 13.

Stagg has at last announced some of the dates for his baseball team. It is the first time this season that the coach has intimated what the work of his ball team would be. Northwestern is the first Western college to get dates. Dr. Hollister, for the purple, has succeeded in getting two dates. The first is a baseball game at Evanston on April 29. The second includes a baseball game and a track meet, and will be at Marshall Field May 13. Last year Northwestern had one of the best dual meet teams in the West. These two dates are the only ones which Stagg has so far arranged. In case the games are a tie there will be a proposition to make a third date.

Chicago baseball and track men are mourning the loss of Captain Kennedy of the football team. He has been notified by his physician that he must cease his work with both the track and baseball teams. The big Captain has been suffering from grip for some time. It was thought before the Milwaukee meet that he had recovered from his attack, but since Saturday the fever has taken a new hold on him, and he will be obliged to cease his work with the two teams. The loss of Kennedy means much to the team at present, and especially to the baseball nine, where he was the favorite among the candidates for either first base or catcher. He also was doing good work in the hurdles, and was the only good candidate beside Schmahl for the shot put.

Pittsburg Wants Baltimore Team.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—There is a possibility of a combination between Baltimore and Pittsburg baseball clubs in the event of the Baltimore-Brooklyn deal falling through. President Kerr tonight admitted that in the event of the Eastern deal falling through he would be glad to meet the Baltimore owners and discuss the advisability of a deal with Pittsburg on the same basis as that which they are trying to arrange with Brooklyn, which is share and share alike.

Johnson and Loftus Confer.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—President Ban Johnson of the Western league came over today to have a friendly visit with T. J. Loftus. He returns tomorrow. There were no other baseball men present, and Mr. Johnson declared his conference with Loftus had no especial significance. Nothing will be done in relation to the completion of the circuit until after March 1, he said.

Hines to Manage Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Rockford baseball club, which will place a team in the Western association, was reorganized this evening. Henry Hines, last season with the Detroit Western league team, has been engaged as manager.

Challenged by Hyde Park.

Hyde Park High School swimmers have shown their pluck by coming forward and challenging the Chicago Athletic Association Juniors for the Thompson Cup. This is the cup W. H. Thompson offered some time ago for the champion water polo team among the young swimmers. Thus far the C. A. A. swimmers have successfully held the trophy against all comers, not having been scored against. The contest with Hyde Park will take place at the Chicago Athletic association next Wednesday night. Following are the teams:

H. P. H. S.	C. A. A. Juniors.
W. Ferry, Captain.	W. Blum, Captain.
F. Milchrist.	F. Howard.
D. Northam.	D. Hammond.
P. Wise.	E. Strong.
W. Connor.	W. Goetz.
C. Borden.	F. Allen.
J. Shoey, substitute.	Tuthill.

ANAKESIS cures PILES, nothing else. Sample free. Address ANAKESIS, New York.

It is the thrifty man's inning. Our last spring's *Business Suits*, made by Rogers, Peet & Co., which means the best every way—that were $15 to $28, go now for half or less.

Sizes 35 to 46 breast, $10.
Sizes 30 to 34 breast, $9.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

NEW YACHT CLUB HOUSE.

HOME FOR THE COLUMBIA AT THE FOOT OF RANDOLPH STREET.

Situation Places It Outside the Jurisdiction of the City and State—Site Ceded to the Club by the Government—Will Be a Two-Story Structure — Complete Reorganization of the Club Is Contemplated — Will Have Only Active Yachtsmen.

Work has started on the new home of the Columbia Yacht club.

The clubhouse will occupy space at the foot of Randolph street, which allows the construction of a clubhouse 100x60 feet, and will run from Randolph street to within twenty feet of the Naval Reserve boathouse. The situation is somewhat novel, in that it will be under the jurisdiction of neither the State, the city, nor of the Park board, which controls the docks along that portion of the city.

The house will be built at least ten feet from the dock, which will place it under government control. It will necessitate the construction of a drawbridge, which will rest just far enough on city property to give it the proper support.

The clubhouse will be a two-story affair, and will contain, besides the regular clubroom, several rooms for members and attendants.

The Columbia club is at present occupying quarters on one of the huge scows moored off the pier at Randolph street. The site on which the new clubhouse is being built was ceded to the club by the government. W. S. Burrous is the architect, and, while as yet only the foundation and pier plans have been completed, the contract for that work has already been let to the Fitzsimmons-Connell company, who have promised to commence work on the structure as soon as the weather moderates and will permit the driving of the piles.

The annual election of the club takes place in March, and a complete reorganization is contemplated. It is the intention to drive out all who are not active yachtsmen and to start the club on an entirely new basis. The ticket for the election has not been announced as yet, but within a week or so the members will appoint a nominating committee.

Besides the regular events of the club, such as the annual race to Michigan City, the club will take an active part in the Lake Michigan Yachting association this season, and has named a representative, who will go to Milwaukee next week to attend the meeting of the association. The committee will make every effort to have the annual race brought off at Chicago. The event is the largest of its kind on the lakes. At Chicago the course is one of the best that can be found. The cribs, situated as they are, make excellent guide posts for races of various lengths, and, since Chicago is to have several of the fastest yachts on the lakes this season, local admirers of yachting may be given an opportunity to witness some real good racing.

The question of the course will not be decided until after the election at Milwaukee. If the race is brought off at Chicago several free-for-all races will be given in connection with it, and local and visiting yachtsmen will be given all sorts of trials to show off their yachts.

The club is also seriously considering the question of some coursing races, such as took place last year, and the Mackinac race may be tried again.

The election of the club takes place on the first Saturday in March, and will be held at the clubhouse.

Chess Match by Telephone.

Davenport, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Davenport Chess club and the Paul Morphy Chess club of Iowa City, the latter composed mainly of faculty and students of the State University, engaged in a telephone chess tournament tonight. Four games were played, two men at each table. At 10:30, at Table No. 2, Ed Lischer and George Metzger of Davenport had their game won from Dr. J. W. Harriman and C. H. Anthony of Iowa City, while Davenport had the advantage in two of the other games and Iowa City in one.

The February CENTURY Contains Gen. Shafter's Account of The Capture of SANTIAGO and other good things.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

"Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Montana, recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, 'It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed.'"—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
COLD
50 CTS
ELY BROS

KNOX HATS —AT— SHAYNE'S, 187-189 State-st.

BUY SHAYNE'S $3 DERBY HAT. Best on Earth for the Money. 187-189 State-st.

HAS FUNDS FOR A "SQUIRREL INN"

Bishop Potter to Begin Building His "Twentieth Century" Saloon.

WILL SELL NO LIQUOR.

Is Intended to Supply All Needs Now Met by Drinking Places.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 2.

Bishop Potter's Temperance Saloon Assured.

What many of Bishop Henry C. Potter's friends call his "twentieth century saloon" is now assured. The last dollar of the fund of $15,000 needed to start the work of providing a substitute for the saloon, which shall have all the attractions of the saloon, minus intoxicating drinks, was contributed this afternoon. Carpenters will begin the work of tearing out the heart of the six-story building at 131 Bowery tomorrow, and as speedily as possible it will be fitted up as "Squirrel Inn No. 1."

Bishop Potter hopes in ten years there will be in this city a Squirrel Inn No. 100, and they will solve the great social problem of providing for those who like to patronize the saloon something they will like better.

Bishop Potter believes the saloon exists because it meets a want, but he also believes it meets it in a way destructive of home and all the name stands for. His idea of a "twentieth century saloon" is that it should be a big, cheery place, accessible as the saloon, where a man may get a clean, well cooked meal at a cheap rate, some form of entertainment, and where he can read his newspaper, smoke his pipe, and talk with his fellows, with a freedom tempered by good behavior—a place that will only differ from the saloon in that it sells no intoxicating liquor.

◆

The profits of the charity ball, which will be distributed among the deserving charities of the city, are reported to be about $20,000, the ball having been one of the most successful, both socially and financially, that have been held for many years.

◆

Will Have a Censor for Public Amusement.

The fact that public opinion does not prevent the production of improper plays in New York has impelled Senator Grady to prepare for presentation to the Legislature a bill creating the office of Censor of Public Amusements. This official, it is intended, shall examine every play to be produced, every song to be sung, and every dance to be danced eight days before the same is done in public.

If the performance does not offend public decency the censor must within three days after the application is filed issue a permit for its production. If the act offends public decency the permit is refused. If the theatrical manager thinks that the censor does not know his business he may appeal from his decision to the Art commission.

Any manager who produces a play, an act, a song, or a dance of which the censor has not approved will be liable to punishment for a misdemeanor. That means that he may be required to live on Blackwell's Island for a year and pay a fine of $500.

The bill says nothing to that effect, but it is likely variety performers who have passed the censorship will be required to wear big brass tags round their necks bearing the legend: "O. K. Public Censor."

◆

Mrs. Sloane Surrenders Her Daughters.

The crisis in the unhappy relations of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane was reached today, when Mrs. Sloane surrendered to her husband the custody of her two children, both girls. The Misses Sloane are now with their father, who has made the Buckingham Hotel his home since his separation from Mrs. Sloane. Mrs. Sloane remains in her own house, 9 East Seventy-second street.

This statement was made tonight on the highest authority. Mrs. Sloane has yielded to the counsel of others in submitting finally to her husband's demand that the children be placed under a guardianship of his selection for the purpose of their education.

When Mr. Sloane threatened a legal action of an extraordinary nature ten days ago to obtain the custody of his children he did not require they should be placed in his sole custody. He did exact that their future training and feminine guardianship should be of his own and not Mrs. Sloane's selection. This was finally conceded by Mrs. Sloane, and the two daughters joined their father today.

◆

Forty prominent army and navy officers, regular and volunteer, met tonight at the Army and Navy club, 16 West Thirty-first street, and formed a preliminary organization to be known as the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war. Ninety charter members were enrolled. Theodore Roosevelt was elected Commander and Commodore John W. Philip Senior Vice Commander.

◆

Soldiers and Sailors to Have a Tournament.

The United States Regulars, the volunteer soldiers who made the mad dash up San Juan hill, and the sailors who sunk the Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor are to meet in friendly contests in Madison Square Garden. Beginning March 20 and continuing for one week the Military Athletic League will hold its annual tournament, and the success of last year will, it is believed, be eclipsed by the success of the coming year.

General Miles has promised to be present and so has Governor Roosevelt. The hero of Manila, Admiral Dewey, is expected to be in the city at the time, and if he is a review will be tendered him and an evening set apart for his honor. With these three shining representatives of the regulars, the volunteers, and the navy present there can be no doubt that the tournament will be the greatest ever held.

◆

Arrange for Celebration of Lincoln's Birthday.

Lincoln's birthday will be celebrated by the Republican club of this city as it has been for the last thirteen years, by a dinner at Delmonico's. As the anniversary of his birth falls this year on a Sunday, and Monday is a legal holiday, the dinner will be given on the evening of Monday, Feb. 13.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, will make the President's address. He will be followed by Robert G. Cousins, member of Congress from Iowa, who will speak on "Abraham Lincoln."

Governor Roosevelt will respond to the toast, "The State of New York," and then will come General Miles, who will speak for the "Army," and Admiral Schley, who will speak for the "Navy." "The Republican Party" will be responded to by Horace White, who was permanent chairman of the last Republican State convention.

◆

The Chamber of Commerce, at a regular monthly meeting held this afternoon, passed a resolution introduced by William E. Dodge calling on the Senate immediately to raitfy the treaty of peace with Spain.

◆

New Turn in Standard Oil Dividends.

The sensational feature of the day in Wall street today was the announcement by the liquidating trustees of the Standard Oil company they would pay only a 3 per cent extra dividend on the stock and the regular dividend of $3 per share of the quarter ending in March. The last extra dividend was $7 per share.

In 1898 Standard Oil certificates paid $30 each, of which $18 was extra dividend. In 1897 they paid $36 a share, in 1896 $31 a share, and from 1891 to 1895 they paid the regular dividend of $12 a year on each certificate of $100 par value.

As a result of the reduction of the extra dividend today the price of Standard Oil liquidating certificates dropped twelve points in the open market, from 470 to 458. The apparent market value of the big trust was in ten minutes decreased by the enormous sum of $11,700,000, though its intrinsic value has probably not been impaired one cent.

It is generally believed in Wall street that the $3,000,000 withheld from the stockholders this quarter has been used to purchase a big tract of oil lands in Texas.

◆

Three Guilty in Adams-Barnet Poison Cases.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner took an active grip on the Adams-Barnet poison mystery, and gave out a sensational statement of facts which he declares will lead to the speedy arrest of the persons connected with the crime. There are three persons implicated. One, a man, plotted and executed the murders. A second person assisted him. A third person knew all about the crimes from the inception of the plot to its execution.

The evidence now in the possession of Colonel Gardiner shows this much, he says. Further results from the investigation now in progress may show that the connection of the third person was of a more active nature than the mere possession of knowledge of the crimes.

Colonel Gardiner announced that he would have the body of Henry Crossman Barnet, who died at the Knickerbocker Athletic club, exhumed.

In explanation of his course the District Attorney said:

"I am satisfied that the motive which prompted the poisoners in the case of Cornish was the same as that in the case of Barnet. The two cases stand together; the poisoner or poisoners are, in my opinion, identified in both. The acts were undoubtedly those of two or more degenerate persons. The poisoners were persons who had a little knowledge of chemistry. They were, moreover, apparently unaware of the peculiar properties of certain mixtures of drugs.

"I have satisfied myself as to the motive for the crime. The only reason why I do not move decisively now is the difficulty in making the identification."

David Gallagher, a brother of Felix J. Gallagher, whose name has been unnecessarily dragged into the Knickerbocker club scandal, came to New York last week.

He found occasion to champion the cause of his brother sooner than he expected, and did it by soundly thrashing Harry S. Cornish. He met Cornish, and it is said the latter said something offensive about Felix J. Gallagher.

Thereupon David hit Cornish in the face. Cornish returned the blow, but Gallagher was too much for him, and pommeled him till he had enough.

◆

New Customs Rule Promises to Be Costly.

The new customs regulations were put in force today for the first time on the arrival of the White Star steamship Majestic from Liverpool with 274 cabin passengers. Nearly every one of them was delayed from two to three hours by the new system.

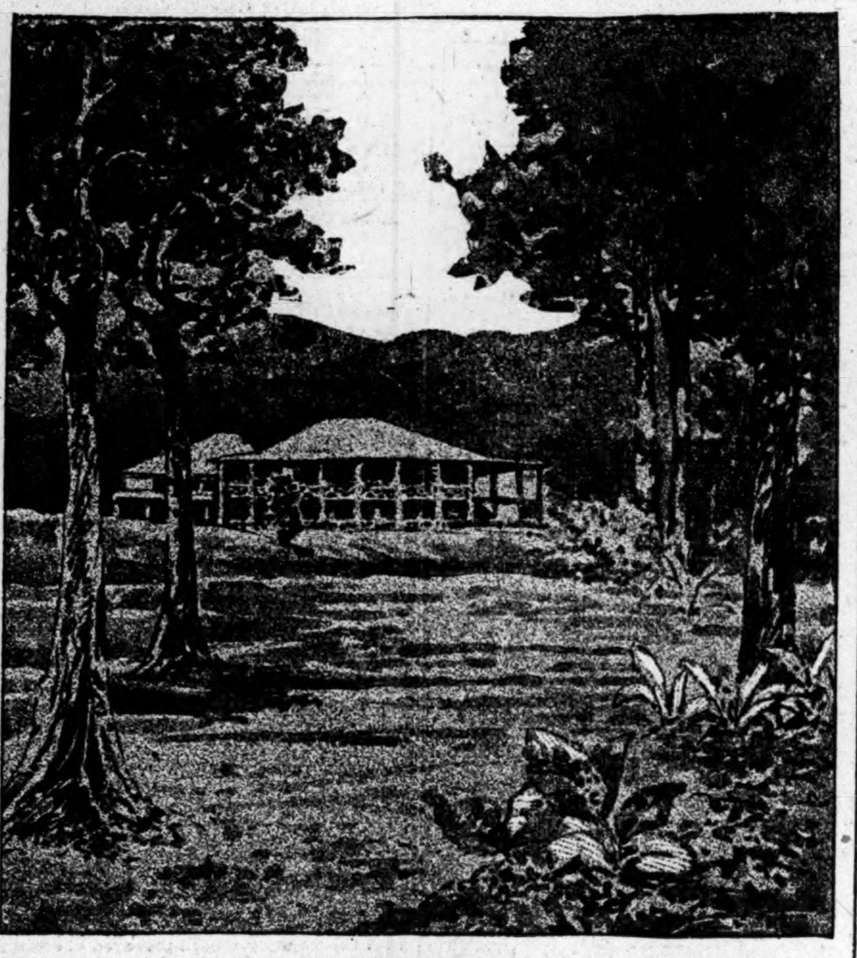
The new system compels each American passenger to declare each individual purchase made abroad.

Ordinarily the staff of inspectors sent to liners like the Majestic have been able to clear all cabin baggage in an hour. Today it took almost four hours to complete the work, although the staff was doubled. In addition, there was no appreciable increase in duties, so that the extra pay of the inspectors is virtually wasted by the government. In one year, it is calculated, this increased expenditure will be close upon $125,000.

One distressing feature of the new regulation is the discrimination in favor of foreigners. They may bring in and fail to declare articles which the American must name in his declaration.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, in use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S HOUSE PILLAGED.



Among the houses looted by the Samoans during the recent trouble was "Vailima," Robert Louis Stevenson's Home.

TELLS OF RICHES AND WOE

J. CAILLET, A MAD INVENTOR, MYSTIFIES THE POLICE.

Aged Belgian, Who Says His Family Is Wealthy and Powerful, Imagines Foes Are Trying to Steal His Models from 399 West Randolph Street and Goes Insane—Strapped Down at Police Station—Wife Corroborates His Statements.

J. Caillet, 399 West Randolph street, who says he is an inventor of reputation and son of Peter Luis Caillet, a former banker in Brussels, worth $10,000,000, was locked in a cell at the Desplaines Street Station last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested on the complaint of his wife, who went to the Lake Street Police Station and said there that her husband was breaking the windows and furniture of the house and becoming dangerous because he supposed that two men were trying to break in and steal his inventions. Her husband, she said, had been driven insane by his misfortunes and the poverty that had followed his once brilliant career.

Caillet was so violent when brought to the station that he had to be placed in a "strait-jacket." Lieutenant O'Hara questioned both the man and his wife for an hour, but was unable to get a connected story from them. Mr. Caillet, when seen later, talked as follows:

"I am a Belgian, and the son of Luis Caillet, a wealthy banker of Brussels, who died in 1860. I was educated as a civil engineer, and have served three years in the French army. I have been in this country twice, the first time in 1862, when I came to travel and to spend my money. I was married to Mrs. Agnes Gray, a Scotch woman, in Boston. I returned before the World's Fair, and I had an exhibit there.

"After the Fair my wife and I lived at the Victoria for a time, moving from there to 4114 Grand boulevard. My inventions include a process for preserving hides and a device for muzzling dogs. At last all my money was spent, and we moved to the West Side, coming after a time to live in the house at 399 West Randolph street, where the men tried to steal my inventions. They are 'Bat' Jennings, 416 State street, and Silas Barr, 5819 Indiana avenue."

Caillet then mentioned the many friends he possessed in this city and Belgium, adding that a remittance of $350,000 was due him from his father.

"See Mr. Henrotin, the Belgian Consul," he told the police. "He will tell you who I am."

The man's wife followed him to the station, and declared that every word her husband said was true.

"And there's more to it, too," she said. "He has been persecuted by two men who are trying to take his fortune away from him."

For more than an hour Lieutenant O'Hara questioned Mrs. Caillet, and when he had finished the interview he was as much puzzled as to what to make of the case as he had been when he first heard Caillet's statement.

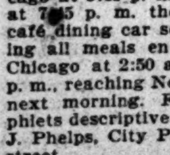
When questioned regarding Caillet's story early this morning Consul Henrotin said he recalled that a Belgian of that name lived in Chicago, and was, he thought, an inventor of children's toys, it seemed to him. Caillet, he said, came from a good family in Belgium, though he was not familiar with the details of his history. He had not heard from him for some time, and did not know that he was married.

No such names as "Bat" Jennings and Silas Barr are given in the city directory at the addresses given by Caillet.

REPORT OF SALE IS DENIED.

McCormick Estate Merely Makes a Loan Secured by Journal Building Site.

The report yesterday that the site on which the Journal Building stands had been sold to the McCormick estate is incorrect, or at least premature. John C. Fetzer, agent for the estate, says that no proposition has been made for the purchase of the ground. The McCormicks have furnished the funds for a loan upon the ground of $135,000 for seven years, with interest at 3¾ per cent a year, and it is supposed this deal was responsible for the reported sale. The figures given in the sale story were $370,000.



FEB. 14, 1899—MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

$25.00 for Round Trip Chicago to New Orleans and Return via Illinois Central R. R.

Tickets on sale Feb. 6 to 12, good returning until Feb. 28. This is the Short Line from Chicago and the only line operating double daily through service between Chicago and New Orleans. The "Limited" leaves Chicago at 5:45 p. m., arriving at New Orleans at 7:45 p. m. the next evening. Through café dining car service on this train, serving all meals en route. Fast Mail leaves Chicago at 2:50 a. m., sleeper open at 9:30 p. m., reaching New Orleans at 7:35 a. m. the next morning. For particulars and pamphlets descriptive of Mardi Gras apply to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street.

Candidate for Librarian of Congress.

New York, Feb. 2.—It is announced here on what appears to be good authority that the name of Dr. James H. Canfield, President of the Ohio State University, was today presented to the President for appointment as Librarian of Congress.

Engine Kills John J. McCarthy.

John J. McCarthy, 1112 Hamlin avenue, was killed yesterday by a Santa Fé engine at Forty-third street. His body was taken to an undertaking establishment at 1392 Ogden avenue.

Uneeda Biscuit

TWO WAYS

The old fashioned and the new—the modern idea in biscuit packing, and the method of other days. The new idea is the **Uneeda Biscuit** package. The old way is the familiar barrel of the corner store. The two methods in packing involve more than cleanliness—they involve the very life of the cracker, the crispness and delicate flavor which alone make the cracker or biscuit worth eating. You'll appreciate this if you try

Uneeda Biscuit

When you know their delicacy and goodness you will place a higher value on the biscuit as an article of daily food. **Uneeda Biscuit** not only taste better than any thing you have ever had before, but they will do you more good as a steady article of diet than you have ever imagined any cracker could. Ask your grocer about them.

OFFICERS HONORED BY BREVET.

President McKinley Sends to the Senate a Second List of Rewards for War Services.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Following are the brevet nominations made by the President today for officers of the regular army:

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Charles A. Wikoff, Twenty-second Infantry, killed in action at San Juan.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

William H. Boyle,
Marshall W. Wood,
John J. O'Connell,
Nat P. Phister,
Caspar H. Conrad,
Valery Hovard,
Leopold O. Parker,
Philip H. Ellis,
Henry H. Humphreys.

MAJORS.

John B. Guthrie,
Harry G. Cavenaugh,
James Fornance,
James B. Goe,
Benjamin H. Gilman,
Nat P. Phister,
John J. O'Connell,
Charles M. Gandy,
Charles B. Vogdes,
Francis E. Lacey,
William M. Crofton,
Thomas C. Woodbury,
Samuel R. Whitall,
Rudolph G. Ebert,
John Drum [killed in action],
Walter M. Dickinson.

CAPTAINS.

Peter C. Harris,
Munroe McFarland,
Harry T. Ferguson,
William A. Sater,
John W. Hard,
Guy C. M. Godfrey,
Francis E. Lacey,
Everett E. Benjamin,
George A. Delchmendy,
Hiram McL. Powell,
William M. Crofton,
Amos H. Martin,
Dana W. Kilburn,
Dwight E. Malley,
Charles S. Farnsworth,
Thomas J. Kirkpatrick,
Charles L. Bent,
Mark L. Hersey,
Frank S. Cochen,
William G. Elliot,
Frederick S. Wild,
Edward Taylor,
William W. Wood,
David J. Baker,
Robert E. L. Spence.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Louis H. Bash,
Dennis E. Nolan,
James N. Pickering,
Edgar Ridenour,
Dwight E. Aultman,
Walter C. Short,
Harvey W. Miller,
Alfred T. Smith,
F. W. Smith,
Glen H. Davis,
Charles H. Churchman.

Following are the brevet nominations for officers in the volunteer army:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Richard W. Johnson,
William C. Daniels,
Joseph E. Maxfield, signal corps.

MAJORS.

George B. Wilcox,
Robert H. Huston,
Joseph A. Carr,
George S. Cartwright.

CAPTAINS.

George B. Wilcox, First Cavalry.

Making Linguists of Policemen.

The policemen of the City of Mexico are being taught English.

Tomorrow, 15 best cabinet platinum photographs, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Bldg

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Sherwood." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John A. Sleight, Mary E. Shanley	34—28
Philip E. Emrich, Hannah Zimmerman	30—20
Carl Heller, Mary Dittloff	25—22
Conrad Maisel, Pauline Kasten	22—18
Herman Claussen, Caroline Pegel	27—23
Joseph Mankowski, Lucy Jezerna	22—18
Antonio Laporto, Veneranta De Vito	28—19
Herman Drews, Ella Williamson	24—21
Peter F. Riley, Margaret Nix	33—33
Frank Navaril, Lena Paulo	22—20
Emil Mecklenburg, Emma Pauls	21—19
Anton Mokejeske, Rose Weiland	20—18
Jan Cesek, Weronika Gozynski	23—19
Harvey Arneson, Nettie Lexson	22—19
Giovanni Biango, Filomena Notarafrancesco	29—21
Wojciech Krzyzak, Stefana Mruz	25—22
Lakosz Prygan, Weronika Tinur	25—25
James Sidlo, Marey Barta	22—18
Herman Leseberg, Annie Linneman	23—21
John P. Bettendorf, Susie Wilwertz	30—28
Edward J. Kantzler, Elsie Boos	25—24
George W. Nickerson, Jennie E. Richardson	23—18
Oscar Logerstrom, Hilda Cederlof	25—25
Joseph Parenti, Rosie Mero	22—17
Edward I. Silbergerg, Bertha Silver	26—23
Henry Carlson, Hilma Johnson	29—26
John Kolb, Minnie Jeoren	22—20
Lewis G. Toombs, Millie Ristow	38—25
Michalangelo Corelli, Antonia Datilo	27—21
Josef Greda, Katarzyna Hilebek	26—20
Charles O. Jackson, Emily Anderson	27—28
Stanley Hartwick, Ricke Raclewska	28—23
Pasquale Terrori, Maria Candermi	29—25
Giovanni Mutnaro, Minnie Ruse	26—16
Edward Willie, Blanche De Long	24—23
Walter H. Boese, Martha S. Gromoll	21—19
Martin W. Loudermilk, Ellen E. Terris, Marquette, Mich	27—20
Per A. Seaberg, Emily Hokonson	27—29
Thomas Wells, Sarah Marsh	25—22
Mathias Geever, Mary Schafer	47—41
John Pudzuwa, Barbara Wojchikowska	27—20
John Mustykowski, Solomia Rudecka	26—18
James Cekal, Antonette Stulka	23—20
Torwald Johnsen, Annie Johansen	33—40
Richard Shire, Mary A. Smith	37—37
Joseph S. Komorous, Anna Hastroider	21—19
Charley Colding, Christine Moeller	27—30
Joseph F. Kregel, Augusta Puncochar	22—21
Frank J. Wachulka, Kate Herda	29—21
Frank Novak, Annie Ouska	28—29
Lou Harding, Lottie Ebertine	28—29
Fred Stricher, Ida Koch	26—21
Harry Moore, Nina White	22—18

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU. Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Snow and warmer in northern, rain in southern portion, northeast winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair in northern, snow in southern portion, light to fresh north winds.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

For Upper Michigan—Fair, light to fresh variable winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair, warmer in southeast portion, light to fresh north winds.

For Minnesota—Fair, continued cold, northwest winds.

For Missouri—Rain in southeast, snow in northwest portion, north winds.

For Iowa—Fair in northwest, snow and warmer in southeast portion, north winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Feb. 2, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.92	34	34	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Albany	30.22	22	28	N.E.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.20	14	16	N.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.14	44	46	S.E.	.54	Rain
Amarillo	29.84	26	38	S.E.	....	Fair
Battleford	30.42	-22	-18	W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.38	-12	-4	W.	Tr.	Clear
Buffalo	30.20	22	24	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	30.24	26	28	S.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.00	34	34	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.54	-24	-14	Calm	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.16	44	44	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.30	-6	-2	S.	.10	Fair
Chicago	30.16	16	20	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	30.12	36	38	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.18	24	26	N.E.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.18	8	8	N.E.	.02	Snow
Davenport	30.16	16	18	N.	Tr.	Clear
Denver	30.24	-6	0	N.E.	.12	Snow
Des Moines	30.22	10	14	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.20	20	22	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Dodge City	29.98	4	10	N.E.	.01	Snow
Dubuque	30.20	8	12	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.24	-4	0	W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.68	60	66	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.42	-14	-14	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.86	62	64	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.12	18	20	E.	Tr.	Snow
Green Bay	30.12	0	12	W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.38	-18	-16	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Helena	30.40	-18	-14	N.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.34	-8	-6	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Indianapolis	30.10	32	34	S.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.16	68	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.10	14	16	N.	.01	Snow
Lander	30.20	-10	-2	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.94	36	36	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.82	50	54	S.W.	....	Fair
Marquette	30.14	4	8	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.98	38	38	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	30.50	-18	-16	Calm	Tr.	Fair
Minnedosa	30.36	-22	-12	N.W.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.06	56	58	S.E.	.54	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.22	14	16	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.02	38	40	N.E.	.02	Rain
New Orleans	30.00	72	78	S.	.08	Clo'dy
New York City	30.24	28	30	S.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.20	40	50	S.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.24	2	2	E.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	29.94	24	24	N.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.22	8	10	N.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.20	16	24	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Palestine	29.86	56	58	S.	.02	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.20	32	40	W.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.24	28	28	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.18	32	36	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.06	4	8	E.	.02	Snow
Qu'Appelle	30.42	-26	-18	N.W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.34	-16	-12	N.	Tr.	Clear
San Francisco	29.86	44	46	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
St. Louis	30.04	30	30	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.26	-2	0	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.72	24	28	N.E.	.18	Snow
Ste. Marie	30.16	6	16	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	24	24	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	28	28	E.	Tr.	Rain
Vicksburg	29.88	64	64	S.E.	.14	Clo'dy
Washington	30.22	30	32	N.E.	....	Clear
White River	30.28	-14	2	Calm	....	Fair
Williston	30.38	-16	-12	W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.28	-20	-14	S.W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 18 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 18; 10 a. m., 19; 11 a. m., 20; 12 m., 21; 1 p. m., 22; 3 p. m., 23; 6 p. m., 22. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.52.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bejanka, Herman, 46; 75 Cleaver-st., Jan. 31.
Bergman, John, 40; 717 63d-st., Feb. 1.
Bowen, James R., 5; 1946 N. Marshfield-av., Feb. 1.
Burns, Annie, 39; 812 N. Halsted-st., Feb. 1.
Coughlin, John, 34; 588 Washburne-av., Feb. 1.
Collins, Mary F., 28; 3604 Princeton-av., Feb. 1.
Craig, Flora, 85; 1250½ Monroe-st., Jan. 31.
Darrell, Eugene, 36; 246 Indiana-st., Jan. 31.
Dattolo, Mariano, 47; 84 15th-st., Feb. 1.
Everett, John S., 83; Sanford-av. and Pacific-st., Feb. 1.
Feenan, James H., 57; 3986 Vernon-av., Feb. 1.
Fiola, Joseph, 24; 2957 Union-av., Feb. 1.
Furman, Irene, 5; 97 50th-ct., Feb. 1.
Garver, Virginia, 53; 1201 Michigan-av., Feb. 1.
Graziano, Michael, 61; 6276 Sangamon-st., Feb. 1.
Griffon, Caroline E., 87; 219 81st-st., Feb. 1.
Hebel, William, 62; 963 N. Park-av., Jan. 31.
Henbner, Johanna, 56; 910 Armitage-av., Feb. 1.
Hummell, Katharine, 66; 1694 Wellington-av., Jan. 31.
Hutchins, Charles, 66; 6316 Wentworth-av., Jan. 30.
Jetters, Marian, 84; 9376 Clark-st., Jan. 30.
Johnson, Claus, 51; 197 Gault-ct., Jan. 31.
Kolander, Frank, 11; 683 17th-st., Jan. 31.
Kohout, Joseph, 58; 784 W. 18th-st., Feb. 1.
Knuth, Adline, 28; 108 Florence-av., Feb. 1.
Lund, Julia A., 16; 959 Talman-av., Jan. 30.
Lutz, Amelia, 46; 770 N. Ashland-av., Jan. 31.
McManman, Catherine, 64; 47 40th-ct., Feb. 1.
McNally, Randall, 10; 2641 Princeton-av., Jan. 31.
Melony, Mary, 60; 401 25th-st., Jan. 31.
Meagher, John, 70; 330 Milwaukee-av., Feb. 1.
Morgan, Margaret, 63; 569 S. Kedzie-av., Feb. 2.
Morley, Lola L., 33; 2422 W. Indiana-st., Feb. 1.
Morrill, Charles Dodge, 13; 5209 Kimbark-av., Feb. 1.
Neilson, Eva, 43; 222 Washington-blvd., Jan. 29.
Oldenstedt, Fred, 25; 148 Augusta-st., Jan. 30.
Pelinski, Antonina, 72; 78 Front-st., Feb. 1.
Porter, Ellen, 87; 11 Chalmers-pl., Feb. 1.
Pross, John J. F., 44; 203 Dayton-st., Feb. 1.
Rahn, John, 56; 3918 Armour-av., Jan. 31.
Richards, Daniel, 32; Cook County Hospital, Feb. 1.
Richter, Annie C., 37; 6835 Monroe-av., Feb. 1.
Robeson, Mack, 37; 2432 Kensington-av., Jan. 31.
Stewart, Alexander, 80; 850 St. Louis-av., Jan. 31.
Schaefer, Dominick, 61; 692 S. Sangamon-st., Jan. 31.
Schumann, Maria, 81; 5705 Hermitage-av., Feb. 1.
Schmid, Carrie, 30; 609 Dunning-st., Feb. 1.
Selig, Sarah, 60; 6215 State-st., Jan. 31.
Shivey, Lillie, 22; Columbia Hotel, Feb. 1.
Sincber, Anna, 41; 524 25th-st., Feb. 1.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Sorum, Ole C., 65; 127 W. Huron-st., Feb. 1.
Stack Morris, 94; 45th-ct. and Wentworth-av., Jan. 31.
Stadter, John, 82; 207 24th-pl., Jan. 31.
Steinke, Henry, 50; 113 Orchard-st., Feb. 1.
Stewart, Alexander, 72; 530 W. Congress-st., Jan. 31.
Stuart, Frances, 74; 4445 Grand-blvd., Jan. 31.
Sullivan, Catherine, 35; 512 Warren-av., Feb. 1.
Terry, Thomas, 63; 28 Elburn-av., Jan. 30.
Wischmann, Sophia, 74; 450 Hermitage-av., Feb. 1.
Young, Alford B., 55; 215 East 63d-st., Jan. 31.
Zenike, Gertrude C., 21; 103 W. Adams-st., Jan. 30.

DEATHS.

BROOMELL—Feb. 2, 1899, of typhoid fever, George D. Broomell Jr., aged 28 years, second son of George D. and Ellen C. Broomell. Funeral at the family residence, 496 W. Monroe-st., Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock. Private burial at Rosehill. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

COOPER—Eliza J., wife of Arthur W. Cooper, on Feb. 1, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Marriott, Austin, Ill. Funeral Friday at 11 o'clock from Park Avenue Methodist Church to Rosehill.

DEVITT—Joseph, aged 43 years, beloved husband of Marie Devitt [nee Suhr]. Funeral Friday at 10:30 a. m. from late residence, 4334 Cottage Grove-av., by carriages to Waldheim. Member of Company 45, Chicago Fire Department.

EVERETT—At Norwood Park, Feb. 1, John S. Everett, aged 83 years and 1 month. Funeral Friday, Feb. 3, 1 p. m., from residence of niece, Mrs. E. N. Wilson, to Union Ridge Cemetery.

JONES—On Feb. 2, at his late residence, 103 Wesley-av., Oak Park, Lewis D. Jones, aged 40 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence to Forest Home.

McINTYRE—At his residence, 4348 Indiana-av., Michael McIntyre, aged 87 years, of pneumonia. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 4, at Kenosha, via 8:30 train C. & N. W. Ry. Cleveland [O.] and Kenosha [Wis.] papers please copy.

MORGAN—Margaret, wife of Samuel Morgan, mother of Mary J. Morgan [wife of Charles A. Joslyn Jr.], Estella Morgan [wife of John M. Desjardius], Geo. S., and Miss Ida R. Morgan, at her residence, 569 S. Kedzie-av., Feb. 2, 1899, aged 63 years. Minneapolis, Crookston, Rochester, Minn., Brockport, N. Y., Colorado, and Alaska papers please copy.

WAGNER—Anna, Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock, beloved wife of Charles Wagner, mother of Gertrude and Charlotte Wagner, and daughter of Bernhard and Emilie Schmidt. Funeral notice hereafter.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO RENT—COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 48TH-ST., new 6 and 7-room steam-heated flats; reduced. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

M'VICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee and Manager.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
KOSTER & BIAL'S BIG SHOW. GAYEST MANHATTAN.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee 25—35—50—75c—$1.
. . . EXTRA . . .
Commencing Next Sunday, Feb. 5,
BROADHURST'S Anglo-American Success,
The One Big Comedy Hit in Chicago Last Season
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
SEATS AND BOXES ON SALE TODAY.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL
TOMORROW AFTERNOON
Mr. F. WIGHT NEUMANN Announces
ROSENTHAL
This Farewell Piano Recital.
Seats at Box Office Only—50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50.

POWERS' THEATER Randolph and La Salle-sts.
LAST NIGHTS. MATINEE SATURD'Y AT 2:15. NIGHTLY AT 8:15.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
In HON. JOHN GRIGSBY.
Next Week. SEAT SALE NOW OPEN.
Mr. W. H. CRANE In His New Play, The Head of the Family.

THE COLUMBIA Matinee Saturday.
Excellent Seats on Lower Floor $1.00.
THE LILIPUTIANS
In Their Greatest Spectacle,
THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.
Sale for Next Week Now Progressing.
Coming—De Wolf Hopper in THE CHARLATAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

AUDITORIUM—FRIDAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 2:15 P. M. 4, 8:15 P. M.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Theodore Thomas, Conductor
Soloist: W. Middelschulte Organist
Tickets—Matinee, 50c to $1. Evening, 50c to $1.50. At Box Office, Inter-Ocean, Lyon & Healy's.

THE AUDITORIUM—Opera Season.
GRAND OPERA
Under the direction of CHARLES A. ELLIS, MONDAY, FEB. 13, for two weeks.
Sopranos and Contraltos—Mmes. Melba, De Lussan, Olitzka, Brandes, Toronta, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren, and Gadski.
Tenors—MM. Kraus, Bonnard, Pandolfini, Kissling, Van Hoose, Del Sol, and Alvarez.
Baritones and Bassos—MM. Bensaude, Stehmann, Boudouresque, De Vries, Rosa, Rains, Viviani, and Stury.
Conductors—Damrosch, Seppilli, and Fried.
Season Tickets now on sale. Prices—$30, $24, $18, $12. Boxes, $250.
Repertoire First Week—Monday, February 13th, "La Boheme;" Tuesday, "Tannhauser;" Wednesday, "Carmen;" Thursday, "Lohengrin;" Friday, double bill, "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana;" Saturday Matinee, "Faust." Prices—$3, $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $25. Sale begins next Monday.

DEARBORN
10 20 30
SUPERB PRODUCTION
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.
Matinees Every Day (Except Monday and Friday) at 2. Night Performance at 8.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
4-Al Leach & Rosebuds-4
Hines & Remington.
Jones & Walton.
Kitty Wolf.
Edward Boyle.
Powers & Theobold.
Ford & Daverne.
Coyne Brothers.
Lizzie B. Raymond.
Harry Thompson.
4-Brilliant Comedy Four-4
Slackey & Dell.
Semon Children.
Signor Carlosa.
Male Mazelle.
Harry Fishbeck.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Russell Brothers.
Lillie Western.
22—Herbert's Dogs—22
Hodgkins & Leith.
Maud Meredith.
Vontello & Nina.
Walker's Merrymakers.
Morris & Daly.
4—Eddy Family—4
Conway & Leland.
Belmont & Weston.
4—The Barretts—4
Knight Brothers.
Cereta Barton.
Kid Norman.
May Featherstone.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

HOPKINS
MONTE CRISTO || MATWEEF TROUPE
THE BIOGRAPH—JEROME & ALEXIS—THE SILVERS—GEO. A. AUSTIN—and Others.
Next Week—FANCHON—Anniversary Week.

BATTLE OF MANILA.
A unique and wonderful exhibition. Nothing like it. Hourly performances. Greatest success for years. Wabash ave. and Hubbard court. 50 cents—children 25c.

GREAT NORTHERN EVENING PRICES ALWAYS 25c, 50c, 75c.
Tonight—The Real Article in Black Comedy.
COLE & JOHNSON'S
A TRIP TO COONTOWN.
25c MATINEE Tomorrow.
I Wonder What Is That Coon's Game
Next Sun. Mat.—THE RAYS, "A Hot Old Time."

SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main 2193
Only Burlesque House in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
Harry Morris' Little Lambs.
Living Pictures.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c

THE MONROE.
50 Cents—TABLE D'HOTE—50 Cents.
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

PARIS newspapers predict disaster for the United States in the Philippines. This is a hopeful sign.

WITH Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria threatening to "set the Balkans ablaze," and the dread shadow of "Armageddon" again over Europe, the lamented Harold Frederic will be sadly missed.

IN New York police circles the discovery of clews seems to be in inverse ratio to the discovery of criminals. Enough "clews" to hang a regiment have been found in the Adams poisoning case, but the culprit is still at liberty.

THE investigation mania has reached Michigan. The anti-Pingree men, who are in a majority in the Legislature, have decided to investigate the Governor and his office. The exact method of the inquirendum has not been determined upon.

SPANIARDS are distributing among the Filipinos pictures of American cavalry charging into and slashing with swords defenseless hordes of American Indians. The Senator who represents Harvard and Iloilo in Congress is supplying reading matter to elucidate the pictures.

WHILE other States have had bribery scandals in connection with the election of United States Senators, Wisconsin points with pride to the fact that early in the contest at Madison it was said: "Quarles can't win; he has no money." But Quarles did win and Wisconsin is to be congratulated.

REGRET for the loss of Senator Wilson, who failed of reëlection, will be tempered by the confession of faith made by his successor, Addison G. Foster. The new Senator from Washington is for sound money and in favor of retaining the possessions acquired by American arms in the Orient.

FRANK GAZZOLO, the son of a saloonkeeper, graduated with honors at St. Viateur's College in Kankakee County a year ago. Evil associates led him into crime, and now he has been wounded mortally in an attempted holdup. How many other young men have been led into crime through the saloon influence within the last year?

NEW JERSEY formally claims the honor of planting the first flag on Cuban soil. Its Legislature, by resolution, declares that Herbert H. Matts, a seaman on the auxiliary cruiser Badger, and now a clerk in the House, hoisted the Stars and Stripes at Piedras. Evidently Mr. Matts does not intend to let the magazine writers twenty years hence rob him of his laurels.

THE Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that title to land does not include necessarily the sky above it. Suit was brought by a taxpayer who contended that the limitation of seventy feet on the height of buildings prescribed by law was an impairment of a natural right "to build down to the center of the earth as up to the sky." The court did not concern itself with the center of the earth part of the proposition. It is questionable whether a law limiting title in land to a certain depth would hold. College debating societies should lose no time in settling this important matter.

THE SULLIVAN RESOLUTION.

Last week Senator Sullivan of Mississippi introduced a resolution declaring that—

> The ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such a proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results.

There seems to be an impression at Washington that while the resolutions offered by Hoar, Vest, Bacon, and other anti-expansionists will be defeated, this more vague and inoffensive one offered by Senator Sullivan may be adopted. It is thought that perhaps a few Senators may be induced to vote for ratification by the adoption of such an indefinite statement of the policy of the United States.

The adoption of the resolution, even if concurred in by the House, would have no binding force on anybody. The policy of the United States regarding the Philippines, after the ratification of the treaty, will be determined primarily by the President and the next Congress. That policy can be modified by future Presidents and Congresses, regardless of the action of their predecessors. The ratification of the treaty, with or without a declaration on the subject, will not "commit the government to a colonial policy" indefinitely, but ratification certainly will make it the duty of the government to take care of its new dependencies and to look after them, at least at first, much as Great Britain looks after its Asiatic colonies.

There are many Senators who are in favor of ratification, and of the retention of the Philippines, who will not hesitate to say that they are in favor of establishing a stable, independent government in the Philippines when it can be done, but they do not believe it can be done for centuries. Those Senators might vote, if anything could be gained by it, for a resolution to establish commercial relations with the inhabitants of the moon. They would feel satisfied, however, that nothing could be done under the resolution.

The most serious objection which can be made to the Sullivan resolution is that the Filipino insurgents may ignorantly or intentionally misconstrue it, and assume that it is a quasi recognition of their demand for independence. Aguinaldo will allege that he is at the head of a "stable, independent government," and that the American government should act accordingly. Therefore, unless the ratification of the treaty next Monday cannot be secured in any other way, it is better that no declaratory resolution, no matter how mild and meaningless it may be, should be adopted.

CLEVELAND'S SHARE OF BLAME.

Secretary Alger has not yet explained how he came to use none of the $50,000,000 emergency fund for the army until after war had been declared, but he has shown that his department devoted some of the war fund promptly—even precipitately—to strengthening the coast defenses. While Secretary Alger's department is to blame for doing only one-half its duty during that ante-war interim, there is yet something to be said which distributes much of the blame still farther back. There should have been no necessity for any such wild scramble to brace up the coast defenses at the eleventh hour, and the blame for that shameful state of affairs rests with the preceding administrations and Congresses.

During the whole period of Cleveland's two terms, ending less than two years ago, and during the intervening term under Harrison, nobody stirred hand or foot to remedy the utter defenselessness of our seaport cities. From Maine to Florida, from Florida to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from San Diego to Puget Sound, all our seaport towns were left to the mercy of any hostile navy that might care to destroy them. Nothing was done to put them into a state of defense against the attacks of steel-clad warships, armed with rapid-firing high-power guns. Hence, when the Spanish war-cloud loomed up there were a hundred seaports of which not one could have repelled a war fleet respectably commanded and led to assault them. That is why the cry of sudden alarm along the seaboard drowned out all other cries, and led the War department to neglect one-half its duty in order to repair the inexcusable neglect of former administrations.

At the time of the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation there was nothing in the way of harbor defense that could have prevented half a dozen Spanish steelclads from smashing any city on the Atlantic or gulf coasts. Not a city but was absolutely helpless in the presence of six-inch or twelve-inch guns hurling explosive shells anywhere from four to ten miles, able to hit a mark as large as a warship or a city building, and to wreck them by fire and explosion at their leisure. Not a city was there on our coasts that could not have been forced by a well-managed hostile fleet to empty the gold out of all its bank vaults into Spanish hands as exemption tribute money. All this disgraceful, calamitous mischief could have been inflicted before any American rescue fleet could arrive to drive off the enemy.

What was true of the financial capital of the union was also true of its political capital, as well as of Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco, Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., were equally defenseless. It was this danger and menace that sent a cold shudder into the spinal marrow of the War department. Frightened calls for protection from leading citizens all along the Atlantic coast filled the White House with fear, if not with trembling. It is not strange that the army should have been momentarily forgotten, and that every possible effort should have been put forth to get the seaports into a respectable condition for defense against their possible doom. As soon as that was done the administration could tell Spain to "come on," and Spain did "come on." It is no merit of ours that Spain happened to be the obliging sort of enemy that waits for its opponent to get ready before it strikes.

It is only three years since President Cleveland, well knowing the utterly defenseless condition of our seaports, including Washington, the national capital, issued his provoking, defiant message to England in regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. He shook the Monroe doctrine like a red rag in the face of John Bull. It would at that time have been an easy matter for Great Britain to have bombarded and burned or laid under heavy money tribute every seacoast city of the United States on our three water frontiers, and to have razed the national capital to the ground for the second time in its history. Yet not a movement, even then, did the Cleveland administration make on behalf of decent coast defenses.

The last three administrations—two Democratic and one Republican—in a reckless, happy-go-lucky spirit, let this frightful condition drag along year after year without providing a high-power gun or a regular gunner to protect our ports. This was the condition of things less than a year ago, when the trouble with Spain came to a warlike head. It was with this piece of criminal negligence that Secretary Alger had to contend in the sudden emergency.

A large degree of coast protection has been provided by this time, but much yet remains to be done. This protective work must not stop until all our considerable ports are in a position to defend themselves against a British, French, or German fleet. Nothing must again be left to chance, even if the standing army has to be increased and the cost of the War department augmented far beyond what it was in the former days of reckless carelessness. If the public does not want to stand the extra taxation, let it order its demagogues to cut down, revise, and reform the wasteful pension law, which is squandering the people's money.

Tens of millions of taxes go annually for pensions to persons who never performed army service in the war of the rebellion, and who were at the time physically incapable of performing any if they wanted to. They were mustered in and mustered out again without smelling powder or even learning the manual of arms. They are not now in need of financial assistance. Their health is exactly as good as if they had never enlisted, or been drafted, or become substitutes with high money bounties, paid by those who were drafted, or by towns and counties to prevent men from being drafted. Cleveland himself hired a man to serve for him after he was drafted. That man is probably drawing a pension today, and probably has been ever since that improvident law was passed by the claim agents ten or twelve years ago.

There is an abundance of money to be saved by a just and searching revision of the pension rolls without doing any wrong or injustice to a single deserving pensioner. There is enough money being squandered annually on undeserved pensions to put and keep all our seaports in a state of ample defense and complete protection. The regular army could at the same time be recruited up to the new 100,000 maximum and paid an increased wage for colonial garrison work simply out of the present wastage that is going on to please demagogues and to enrich claim agents. Let this ruinous leakage be cut off and turned into national defenses, and the next war alarm will not find us as unprepared as the last one did.

THE COUNTY BOARD'S SALARY GRAB.

The constitution prohibits the raising or lowering of the salary of any county officer during his term of office. If it is true, as is alleged, that the members of the board who took their seats at the beginning of December drew for that month the lower rate of pay which had prevailed prior to that time, then there is apparent reason in the contention that they cannot raise their salaries in January. That would be an increase during their term of office. All they could do would be to provide that their successors, taking office in December, 1900, should draw the higher salaries. That would not suit the present salary-grabbing board at all. It is to be hoped that the statements on which the Civic federation bases its application for an injunction will turn out to be correct in every particular. The conduct of the County Commissioners has been marked by so much greed and such an utter disregard of public interests that it ought to be rebuked. The Supreme Court has decided that the commissioners can fix their own pay, but they must do it in a constitutional manner.

THE ARMY SCANDAL.

General Eagan was court-martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and talking in a manner disrespectful to a superior officer. General Miles may yet find himself in trouble for talking too much. The interview which he recently gave to a New York newspaper was clearly unbecoming a military officer, and was derogatory to the good of the service, and a breach of military discipline.

The charge made by General Miles is that "the beef sent to our soldiers was loaded and saturated with chemicals and various acids which made them sick and filled the men's systems with poison, unfitting them for fighting or campaign work," and that the Commissary department is still furnishing this poisoned meat to the army and doing nothing to prevent it. He says he can prove his charges by affidavits and reports from many regimental commanders. But General Miles does not make these charges officially. He has ignored the War board, and had no communication with the War department on the subject. He has given what information he has to newspapers, and allowed himself to be interviewed by correspondents. All this is clearly irregular.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that the Secretary of War should complain to the President, and that the President himself should at last begin to show signs of displeasure. What will be the outcome is at present uncertain. A court of inquiry may be ordered to investigate the charges, or a court-martial may be ordered to try General Miles, and he may be relieved of his command, or may be assigned to a department, which would be humiliating. But whatever may happen, one thing is certain. The condition of affairs in the War department is prejudicial to the service, and it will grow worse if the President does not take prompt steps to suppress these service animosities and department jealousies. Officers of the army should be given to understand that when they have charges to make they should be made through the regular official channels, and not to newspaper correspondents. No army officer, however high he may be, has any right to furnish information of an official nature to newspapers unless with the sanction of the government. It is time to end this scandal. General Miles should be told plainly that he talks too much.

PROHIBITION OF STOCK-WATERING.

The street railroad bill drafted by Mr. Bonney contains many objectionable features and one good provision. He proposes to apply to traction companies the constitutional inhibition of stock-watering by railroad corporations. The constitution forbids the issuing of stock or bonds except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which the corporation was created. It forbids also all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the stock or indebtedness of a corporation, and declares such dividends void. There is no reason why this provision should not be made to apply to street railroad companies and to all corporations organized for pecuniary profit. There should be some supervising authority to prevent the placing of a false valuation on "labor or property actually received" by a corporation. Steam and elevated roads sell bonds to get money for construction purposes and give the stock to the purchasers of the bonds as a "sweetener," and then claim that the stock was sold for value received. Promoters who carry through consolidation schemes get tens of thousands of shares of stock as their reward, and claim that their services are an equivalent. A mere prohibition of stock-watering is not enough. There must be legislation to make that prohibition effective. Corporations must not be allowed to issue watered stock and then contend that the "rights of innocent purchasers" will be invaded if it is declared to be void.

OWNERSHIP OF "PUBLIC UTILITIES."

Representative McGoorty has introduced a bill to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and villages "to acquire, construct, maintain, operate, or lease all public utilities for the use of the inhabitants." Under such a grant this city could build and operate surface and elevated street railroads, gas works, telephone exchanges, and electric light and power plants. It could acquire by condemnation or purchase the property and franchises of corporations now engaged in those businesses and have the exclusive charge of all "public utilities" as it has now of the water supply.

There is not even a remote probability that this bill, with its broad grant of power, against the abuse of which by municipal authorities no sufficient guarantees are provided, will become a law. There are certain powerful interests in the Legislature which will oppose it. The present gas and electric light companies want no municipal competition. Aside from that, however, there is a justifiable distrust of the ability of the city to maintain and operate economically and satisfactorily other "public utilities" than those it has charge of now. The city does not discharge the duties it has to perform now in such an admirable manner as to induce thoughtful citizens to devolve additional duties upon it. City officials cannot be depended on to be honest and efficient.

If this city were empowered to own and operate or lease street railroads, etc., there would be a noisy and perhaps irresistible demand on the part of men with socialistic tendencies and of spoilsmen that the city should operate, and not lease. Some would contend that the city could make more money if it managed affairs itself. Others would assert that the people would have public services rendered more cheaply for them if the municipality had direct control. The politicians and the labor demagogues would prefer for obvious reasons that the city should operate street railroads and other "public utilities."

If, however, the city had authority to own and lease, though not to operate, street car lines, it would occupy a much stronger position when the licenses of the traction companies expire. Then it would be in a position where it could offer to capitalists an opportunity to buy the plants of the traction companies at a fair price and to do the work they are doing now on terms more satisfactory to the city and the public. If the McGoorty bill were amended so as to limit its scope in the manner suggested it would not be open to the fatal objections which can be urged against it now.

SECRETS OF THE WAR.

General Stewart L. Woodford talked freely to the members of the Army and Navy club in New York City on Saturday evening concerning the events leading up to the declaration of war. In his address, a report of which is printed elsewhere in this issue, he revealed some of the diplomatic secrets which he shared at the time in his capacity as Minister to Madrid. He lays stress upon the part that England played in the international game at the Spanish capital, and confirms the accepted impression as to England's attitude at that time.

After the blowing-up of the Maine he was notified of the unpreparedness of this country to go to war, and instructed to use every art to prolong peace during the two months needed for preparation. Woodford found the whole of continental Europe hostile to America and ready to support Spain. But Great Britain manifested the utmost friendship for the United States, and by this means alone Woodford was able to stave off the crisis until his country was ready. "Except for England," says General Woodford, "this would have been impossible." It is pleasing to have our preconceived notions confirmed so adequately. America knows that Great Britain was a steadfast friend during the war, and proof is given now that these friendly acts began soon enough to be termed spontaneous.

What General Woodford says about Weyler is of great interest. When he was sent to Madrid, Woodford was instructed to obtain justice for Cuba, procure protection for America's commercial interests in the island, and demand the recall of General Weyler before Oct. 3, 1897. This is in accord with THE TRIBUNE's information at that time, but General Woodford gives the story now with the hall mark of official knowledge upon it. The Duke of Tetuan refused the American demand for Weyler's recall. When the Sagasta Ministry came into power, however, Weyler was ordered home, two days before the time set by President McKinley. Weyler doubtless knew the pressure brought to bear against him, and hated America for it. The blowing up of the Maine was one of the results of this Spanish hatred. It was the foul work of one of Weyler's followers, and the chances are that Weyler knew all about it, if he did not actually instigate the villainous plot.

What General Woodford says concerning the diplomatic situation at Madrid is spoken with the authority of personal knowledge. He made further statements in his address to the Army and Navy club, however, which have been challenged. One of these is that he received information by telegraph Feb. 18 that the government did not possess enough powder to provide its warships and forts with two rounds for each gun. Ammunition had to be sent to Commodore Dewey by express across the continent, thence to Honolulu and Hongkong, and with this replenishment Dewey was able to win his signal victory. The Navy department denies the correctness of these statements. Perhaps General Woodford was misquoted. He may have not included the warships in this category. But there is no doubt that the country was unprepared for war, especially as regards ammunition and ordnance for the army.

The recital shows that destiny was on the side of America at the inception, as well as during the subsequent events of this righteous war, the legitimate fruits of which the copperheads and mugwumps would now deprive the country.

CUBAN ARMY TO BE DISBANDED.

The gratifying intelligence comes from Cuba that Robert P. Porter, the personal representative of President McKinley, has been successful in his mission to General Gomez, and that stipulations for the immediate disbandment of the Cuban army have been entered into. General Gomez agrees on behalf of the Cubans to accept the $3,000,000 offered by this government to enable his soldiers to return to peaceful pursuits, and requests that General Brooke disburse the money. It is understood specifically that the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for services rendered, but as a relief of suffering and as an aid in getting the people to work.

General Gomez has redeemed himself in the eyes of the world by agreeing to this compact, and in doing so he has taken a long step in the direction of securing peace and prosperity for the Cuban people. Had he refused the charitable offer of this government and insisted upon keeping his army together, he would have prolonged the miseries of Cuba to no good purpose.

In response to an inquiry from General Gomez concerning Cuba's promised political freedom, Mr. Porter spoke frankly. He said that Cuba now had commercial and industrial liberty. He assured Gomez that "it is the purpose of the American government to lay a firm foundation of a noble government for Cuba, and to give the Cubans all the liberty they had fought for. But President McKinley needs and is entitled to the coöperation of all interested in the welfare and future of Cuba, and he is entitled to the coöperation of General Gomez above all others."

THE BERRY BILL.

Senator Berry has introduced a second street railroad bill, which comes much closer to the Civic federation measure than the one he submitted at the beginning of the session. Perhaps in the course of time the Senator will modify his views further and adopt some more of the wholesome checks and safeguards which are to be found in the Civic federation plan.

If Senator Berry's latest bill were to become a law traction companies which wanted existing licenses extended or rights of way granted on new streets would have to apply first to a local commission composed of the Mayor, of one person appointed by the Governor, and of a third to be elected by the voters. That commission is empowered to fix the terms and conditions on which a road may be constructed, maintained, and operated. The Civic federation bill does not allow the Council to amend an ordinance submitted by its commission. The Council must either pass or reject. The Berry bill apparently gives the Council the power to amend ordinances. This would offer to the corruptionists opportunities they would be swift to take advantage of.

The Berry bill makes five cents the maximum charge for a single ride, but requires the companies to sell six rides for a quarter and twenty-five for a dollar. There is no recognition of the right of the city to exact compensation for valuable privileges granted further than the power granted the commission to fix the terms and conditions on which a road may be operated. Those terms and conditions, however, as has been stated, can be modified by the Council. It is not likely they would be modified for the better. Franchises may be granted for not exceeding thirty years. That is a shorter period than the one provided for in the first bill.

Senator Berry does not seem to believe his bill will pass unaltered. He is of opinion that the committees will take the many schemes which are before them and evolve some compromise measure. It is certain that his bill as it stands will not satisfy those who wish to see the interests of the city safeguarded perfectly, and that it will not meet with the approval of the Chicago traction companies. They desire franchises for more than thirty years and immediate extensions, while the Berry bill provides that no extension ordinances shall be passed until within two years of the time when the original grant expires.

Furthermore, the companies have contended persistently, though not truthfully, that they cannot afford to sell six-ride tickets for a quarter or twenty-five ride tickets for a dollar. If they wish to be consistent they will continue to insist that they cannot stand that reduction in rates. So it is proper to assume that the Berry bill is not their ideal and that they will not accept it. The bill they do want has not been presented yet. The demands of the companies will be embodied in amendments which will be submitted at a later day to some one of the measures now in committee. It may be two months or more at the present slow rate of progress before the plans of the traction companies are made known to the public.

THE language of the fork, when used as a holdup weapon, needs no interpretation.

MR. YERKES will hardly claim that the tunnels cannot be lowered because he has hired them.

POSTMASTERS are beginning to complain of the quality of mucilage on the manila envelopes furnished by the government for official use. An anti-expansionist postmaster should not hesitate to declare his sentiments boldly.

PROBABLY it will be asserted by the enemies of General Miles that he is distant.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The New Jersey groundhog (Groverius Clevelandis) came out of his hole today, but saw his shadow and immediately went back, being frightened, it is supposed, by its expanded appearance.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Foundation for Trouble.

"O, my head! My head!" groaned Rivers.

"If anything ails your head," suggested Brooks, "why not treat it homeopathically?"

"How's that?"

"Have it shingled."

It occurred to Rivers later on that Brooks meant to intimate he had a wooden head, but by that time Brooks was out of reach.

Sometimes Difficult.

"Young Miggles is sick again, I'm told, and making an awful fuss over it. If a fellow has any heroism about him he'll suffer in silence."

"Suffer in silence? Great Scott, how can he when it's whooping cough that ails him!"

Same Old Burden.

Take up the white man's burden.
  Tramp through the town all day,
And outwardly be cheerful,
  Though fainting by the way.
Trudge on, without a murmur,
  Greet kindly friend and churl—
Because your wife has sent you
  To hunt another girl.

More.

"Am I really worth my weight in gold, George?" whispered the maiden, with her dear little head on his shoulder.

"Your weight in gold, darling!" exclaimed the young man, straining her to him. "Flossie, you are worth your weight in Dresden china!"

Where Will It End?

The Honorable Member from Ashtabula (with cutting sarcasm)—"The false and puffing philanthropy of the pretended friend of labor who has just addressed the House, Mr. Speaker, deceives nobody. He is a laborgogue."

The Honorable Member from Pumpkin Hollow (pale with wrath)—"Mr. Speaker, I hurl back with scorn the vile epithet the 'honorable gentleman' from Ohio has seen fit to try to fasten upon me. He is a Hannagogue!"

Hoggish.

The guest who had ordered spare ribs looked discontentedly at the meager supply on his plate.

"Is that all you can spare?" he asked the waiter, with a frosty smile.

"Yes, sir—without more bones," replied the waiter, distantly.

For the guest was one who seldom tipped him.

Side Lights on History.

"You have no fears?" said Caleb.

"None," replied Joshua, who, by the way, was the son of Nun. "This anti-expansion talk doesn't scare me a cent's worth."

Subsequently he went over and took possession of the lands of the Hittites, the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites, because such was what he was commanded to do, and because, moreover, it was a case of manifest destiny.

PAY FOR CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Of course, the latest reported demand of General Gomez, $60,000,000, will not be honored. The only justification for the expenditure of any money on Cuban army account by the United States is to be found in the fact that the United States has assumed and entered upon the relief of Cuban poverty and distress.—Philadelphia Ledger.

If it is true that General Gomez has advised his men against acceptance of the generous proposals of the United States government, and has made the laying down of arms contingent upon accession to his demand, he might as well get ready for trouble. The Cuban General's demand has no parallel in history.—Kansas City Journal.

It is evident that General Gomez, like all the other Cuban and Filipino leaders, thinks he can deal with the United States as heretofore revolutionists have dealt with Spain. A concession is taken as a sign of weakness and their rapacity is doubled. Since a disposition is shown to recognize the claim of pay of any sort, the old revolutionist seems determined to use Spanish tactics upon us.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the insurgents had won without the interposition of the United States their soldiers would have been paid. The revenues of the island would have been drawn upon for the money. But the United States came to the rescue, and has accepted for the benefit of the Cuban people temporarily the management of their public affairs. It is collecting and disbursing the revenues of the island, and this claim of pay for the Cuban soldiers is addressed to it in its capacity of trustee. Whatever is obtained for the purpose is to be made a charge upon the island.—Washington Star.

General Gomez apparently believes that his troops ought to be well paid for letting somebody else free Cuba. His demand that the United States send some $57,000,000 to him and his soldiers reaches what Horace Greeley called the arctic circle of congelation. Never before did the patriotic leader of a revolution against tyranny take quite so mercenary a view of his services to his country as to ask the nation that rescued his people from a yoke against which they struggled, but which they could not throw off, to pay him a huge sum as the price of pacifying and setting on its feet the land of his devotion. Aguinaldo will have to look to his laurels.—New York Tribune.

DUTY OF THE SENATE.

With the treaty ratified the horizon becomes clear at once.—Baltimore American.

The most important business this government has before it is the ratification of the treaty.—New Haven Register.

It is of great importance that the treaty be promptly ratified, without conditions or qualifications.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The first great duty is to approve the treaty. The task of formulating a policy as to our possessions is one that is to be taken up by Congress.—New Britain Herald.

An anti-retention or an anti-colonial resolution by the Senate in regard to the Philippines would have no validity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The question of the policy of the United States in the organization of the Philippines belongs to the future.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

The duty of the Senate is to ratify the treaty. The ultimate policy with regard to the Philippines is a thing apart from the ratification of the treaty.—Albany Journal.

The Democrats in the Senate delude themselves with the false idea that, in antagonizing the treaty of Paris, they are making a wise and noble protest against expansion.—Washington Post.

The opponents of the treaty cannot muster the thirty-one votes needed to plunge the country into confusion and unnecessary expense through a rejection of it.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Conservative Element in American Affairs—How the Timid Minority Has Always Attempted to Block National Progress.

The conservative element is never absent in human affairs. Never was there a brave constituency engaged in furthering a wise purpose, moral, commercial, or political, but that it was confronted by a timid opposing minority. It was thus as far back as the stirring times of the American revolution. Our histories, perhaps wisely, omit to emphasize the powerful conservative force that was opposed to separation from Great Britain. John Adams admitted that fully one-third of the colonists disapproved of the policy of independence, and other well-informed observers corroborated this estimate. The timid Tories put forward at that time the usual stock arguments of their class, which carried no small weight, as they came from the wealthiest and socially "respectable" circles. The same spirit cropped out long after we had become an independent nation. As late as 1812 there were not wanting numerous Tories who were opposed to the war with Great Britain as an alleged needless "disturbance of business," and, as is well known, there were plenty of men of Tory instincts who would rather have seen the union destroyed in 1860 than "business disturbed."

Early in our national history Thomas Jefferson saw an opportunity to purchase a vast domain for a song, embracing what are now the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado, besides Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. In the convention which completed the treaty in April, 1803, the conservative element put forward exactly the same arguments against signing it as are being used today. In an extra session of Congress called later Mr. Jefferson took pains to explain the constitutionality and the commercial advantages of the purchase, and of the treaty that had been signed by the author of the Monroe doctrine; but still the conservative element demurred on the same grounds that had been held by timid men in convention—viz.: that the treaty was unconstitutional, that it would flood the country with uncivilized barbarians, that no consent of the governed had been obtained, that it would necessitate a huge standing army, and finally that $15,000,000 was too much to pay for "foreign territory" so far away as to be almost inaccessible. In fact, whoever will be at the pains to search the records of the debates on the Louisiana purchase, which can be seen at the State Library and elsewhere, will find the same objections raised to the treaty of 1803 that are now heard in the United States Senate.

The conservative spirit is hard to combat. It is so infused with timidity that it is apt to persist, however much its allegations are disproved. It has time and again been shown that in ratifying the treaty we are not bound to hold the Philippines forever, or incorporate them into the union. No precedent sustains this view. Nor do the Filipinos become United States citizens. The islands, not being contiguous to our continental domain, never can be homogenous. They are lacking in the primary essentials which make Statehood possible. They are simply territory over which Spain has relinquished sovereignty, and which has fallen to our charge to be dealt with as circumstances shall suggest or compel. There is no more sense in assuming that we are to take 10,000,000 half-civilized people into our American family than there was in 1803, when it was objected that we should be corrupted by the savages inhabiting what is now Iowa.—Boston Globe.

General Woodford Says We Were Unprepared for War with Spain.

General Stewart L. Woodford, who was United States Minister to Spain up to the time of the outbreak of the war and who has made few public utterances since that time, broke his silence before the Army and Navy club in New York last Saturday night and revealed a portion of the history of events preceding the conflict as he understands it. He related circumstances tending to show that this country was ill prepared to engage in hostilities, and declared that this country owes it to England that the conflict was averted long enough for the United States to supply itself with ammunition.

He said that on Feb. 18, 1898, three days after the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, he received information by telegraph that this government did not possess enough powder to provide its war ships and forts with two rounds for each gun.

He was told that April 15 would be the earliest date on which, by any possibility, the United States could in any way be prepared. Even then it could not supply both the army and navy with smokeless powder. He was instructed to use every art to prolong peace during the two months needed for hasty preparation for war.

Then England and her Minister to Spain showed their friendship for America. Representatives of continental Europe in Madrid, General Woodford said, were hostile to this country, and stood prepared to thwart any of our plans if only England would join with them. But that government and its Minister remained loyal to us, and by their attitude held the unsympathetic powers in check until at length we were ready for the issue. Only for England, General Woodford said, this might have been impossible.

Ammunition for ships and forts had been obtained, and Admiral Dewey had received his share. The way in which it was forwarded to him formed an interesting portion of General Woodford's address. A sealed express train was sent speeding across the continent to San Francisco.

So closely guarded was the secret of its freight that nobody outside of Washington knew what was on that train, and only two men in Washington possessed the information.

Waiting for the train at San Francisco was a steamship, to which the cargo was quickly transferred. The steamship made all speed to Honolulu, and there again the cargo was transferred, this time to the United States steamship Baltimore. This steamer took it to Hongkong, where, on April 23, it was distributed among the ships of Dewey's squadron. It was the powder that won the American victory at Manila Bay.

Preceding this narrative General Woodford told that when he was first sent to Madrid as Minister to Spain his instructions were to obtain justice for Cuba, procure protection for America's commercial interests in the island, and demand the recall of General Weyler before Oct. 3, 1897. The Duke of Tetuan, then Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to the American Minister's demand that General Weyler would be retained in Cuba for two years. But he was recalled two days before the time named by President McKinley, for the Sagasta ministry had succeeded the Conservative government, and Weyler was ordered home.

Speaking of the Philippines, General Woodford contended that this country must either control them or guarantee the protection of life and property there until the natives learned how to govern themselves. He said, however, that if we attempted to govern the Philippines as New York is governed the result would be a disastrous failure. Ward politicians were not the ones to be placed in authority there.

Habits Worth Emulating.

The long years the late Senator Morrill of Vermont spent in the public service never, a Washington correspondent says, taught him extravagance in the expenditure of public money. He was as careful of the public property as if he bought and paid for it out of his private purse. It has been the custom of the pages of the Senate for years to place upon the desk of every Senator a fresh pen every morning of the session. Senator Morrill, of all the members of that body, was the only one who used the old-fashioned quill. At the end of each day's session he carefully locked up his pen in his desk. Finding a fresh one the next morning, he used it during the day and then locked it up. At the end of the session his desk contained a collection of quill pens which were carefully carried by a page to his committee-room, where they did service for many months. The mail of each Senator is placed upon his desk two or three times a day, tied up with red tape. The average Senator unwraps the package by either cutting the tape or throwing the whole piece on the floor. Mr. Morrill carefully untied the knots and laid the piece of red tape away. His committee-room was the only one that never made a requisition for tape. No man in the Senate paid closer attention to his correspondence than Mr. Morrill. He read all of his letters personally and was in the habit of pulling them out of his pocket when he came into the Chamber, utilizing the time while other business was going on so that he could watch the routine business while he attended to his mail. He would make a memorandum on each envelope and turn them over to his clerk later in the day. One day Mr. Morrill reported to Assistant Doorkeeper Alonzo, then chief of pages, that he had lost his pocketbook, containing something like $400. Mr. Stewart, knowing the habits of the Senator, went to his desk and under a pile of letters that came with the morning mail found the missing book with its contents intact.—Ex.

How History Repeats Itself.

In the extension of our boundaries we do not only follow historical precedents, but it is surprising to see precisely the same reasons alleged against this policy whenever it is attempted.

When the purchase of Louisiana was a burning question Senator White of Delaware said: "As to Louisiana, this new, immense, unbounded world, if it should ever be incorporated into the union (which I have no idea can be done without altering the constitution), it would be the greatest curse that could at present befall us." He thought if the country were made so large it would necessarily break in two. He could not believe that people residing 2,000 or 3,000 miles from the capital could take much interest in the government. They could not "feel its rays," as he expressed it. De Witt Clinton, about the same time, lifted a warning voice, saying that the purchase would throw us into the ocean of European politics, and that we should have to provide a great naval force to protect our commerce.

But Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts was the greatest prophet of evil. When a bill was pending to allow Orleans (afterward called Louisiana) to form a State government he said on the floor of the House: "I am compelled to declare it my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must." Even Senator Hoar could hardly equal that argument against expansion, nor did William L. Yancey or Mr. Clark of the Texas Legislature ever come out more boldly for the right of secession. When the question of occupying the mouth of the Columbia River was up in 1822 Mr. George Tucker of Virginia insisted on the Rocky Mountains as our natural western boundary, and ridiculed the idea that the people of the Pacific coast should ever desire to trade with us.

In 1843, when a bill was up for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, Mr. McDuffin of South Carolina said he wished we did not own Oregon, and added:

> Sir, does any man seriously suppose that any State which can be formed at the mouth of the Columbia River or any of the inhabitable parts of that Territory would ever become one of the States of the union? I have great faith—no one has much greater—in the power of the representative principle to extend the sphere of government; but I confess that, even in the most sanguine days of my youth, I never conceived the possibility of embracing within the same government people living 5,000 miles apart.

At the time when this was said Oregon was much further away than the Philippines are now for all practical purposes. Yet Oregon became a State, and there was no catastrophe. The timid men of today are simply repeating the arguments of the timid of 1803, 1811, 1822, 1843, and later dates. The world moves, nevertheless.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wonderful Year in Locomotive Building.

As the statistics from various industries for the year 1898 come in it is shown that the prosperity which marks the whole marks each separate part that goes to make up the magnificent total. The Railroad Gazette has just published the annual output of locomotives and cars, and it declares that the year just closed is the best since 1890, which was the record-breaking year up to that time. Last year, however, tops them all.

The locomotive constructing shops, outside of the railroad shops, built 1,875 locomotives, against 1,251 the year before. This is an increase of 620, or almost 50 per cent. The increase alone comes within 71 of the total output of 1894. The total output of cars was 105,158, of which 99,809 were freight, 699 passenger, and 4,650 street cars. The best previous total was in 1890, when the output was 103,000 cars.

The significant part of these increases in locomotives and cars is the fact that a large proportion is represented by exports. Our rolling stock is going to England, Russia, China, and Australia, and each order seems to bring two new ones on top of it. Wherever the American locomotive goes it is approved and substituted for manufactures of other countries. This will cause a greater growth in the future in this department of industry than it has ever had before, because the export trade in this line is a comparatively new departure.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Uncle Dan'l on Expansion.

Dey's doin' a heap er talkin
  Down dere in Washin'ton
'Bout dis here dispansion
  And dat Manila town.
Dey says dat we cayan't keep hit—
  Dat we ain't got no right
T' civilize dem yaller men
  An' hole dem islan's tight.

Dey talks ob constitushun
  An' 'bout Mars Jefferson,
An' gets in er confusion
  Descussin' dat pusson.
Some 'low he wu'ked agin hit—
  Some swar he nebber did—
An' so dey jaws erbout hit
  Till I wish dat dey wuz dead.

Mars Jeff'son he wa'n't no man
  T' fool erbout dispansion,
Fo' when he see de chance t' 'span'
  He ran right up an' 'spansion;
He tuk lots er farmin' lan'
  Wharebber he could git hit,
Fum Floridy to Luisan,
  He mighty quick to grab hit.

But dat ain't nuthin'. Dat's t' say.
  We'se got dem lan's an' keeps 'em;
An' so hit is wif Highaway
  An' Squan an' Philerpenem.
Dem places dey all 'longs t' us,
  An' we'se aguine t' hole 'em,
An' de constitushun still 'll stan'
  As ole Mars Jeff'sun 'rote 'em.

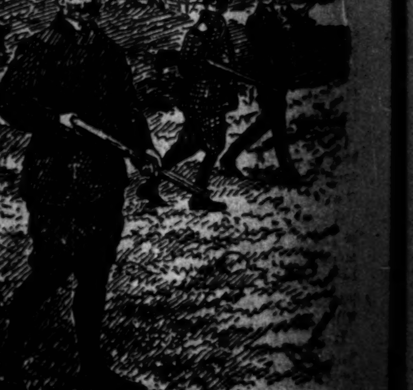
—New York Sun.

Democratic Policy in 1900.

In our opinion the Democrats of the country are prepared to lose New York in 1900. They can lose New York and win on a bimetallic platform. They cannot win on a gold platform even with the support of New York, which would be most doubtful. They are not likely to waste any effort on Mr. Croker's State, but will concentrate their campaign work on those States not wholly given over to the worship of the golden calf. If they win, they will get the legislation they demand; if they lose, they will be no worse off than they are now or than they would be if they were to win on a gold platform.—Columbia State.

Mexican Praise for Our Rule in Cuba.

It is a good beginning that the American army men in Cuba are making. They are demonstrating that revenues can be honestly collected, and are showing how well they can be expended.—Mexican Herald.



Gun on Left of Line (to his next ne[illegible] referring to sportsman with a squint, never misses)—"Can't make out how [illegible] ever manages to hit anything—he squints so dreadfully."

Friend—"O, he fires both barrels at once, so the bird comes in for a cross fire."

HOUSE VOTES MANY MILLIONS.

Only Seven Names Recorded Against the River and Harbor Bill.

ASK CHANGE IN LAWS.

Leech Lake Chippewas Appear Before Indian Affairs Committee.

GOSSIP AT NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.

River and Harbor Bill Has Little Opposition.

By a vote of 160 to 7 the House this afternoon passed the river and harbor appropriation bill authorizing the expenditure of nearly $31,000,000 for the improvement of waterways throughout the country. The bill was adopted practically as it came from the committee. The items of interest to Illinois which are contained in the measure are: Survey and estimate of cost of a twenty-one foot channel for the Chicago River, exclusive of the cost of removing or constructing bridges or piers or lowering tunnels, $60,000 for the Calumet River, $100,000 for the Illinois, survey of the Ohio River from Mound City to Cairo, with a view to the protection of the banks and levees on the Illinois side; survey of the Ohio River near New Liberty; survey and estimate of cost to prevent the cutting and caving of the banks of the Mississippi River on the Illinois side below Rockwood; survey of the Mississippi at or near Beach Ridge; survey and estimate of costs for connecting the Upper Illinois and the Lower Desplaines Rivers for the extension of navigation from the Illinois River to Lake Michigan; harbor at Waukegan, $7,000; Chicago harbor, $75,000 and authorizing a contract for $378,000; Calumet harbor, $150,000 cash and a contract for $859,800.

◆

As the result of a pledge made by the administration Senators to permit a vote on the Sullivan resolution, or "something like it," the anti-annexation Senators now say the treaty will be ratified practically without opposition.

◆

Leech Lake Indians Ask Change in Laws.

This afternoon a delegation of fifteen Chippewa Indians from Leech Lake, headed by the Rev. Dr. Wright, a thoroughbred Chippewa, appeared before the House Indian Affairs committee, and asked that some changes be made in the laws in relation to timber on their reservation. Dr. Wright is unable to speak English, but notwithstanding this drawback, he made an eloquent plea through an interpreter, which shows that Indian oratory is not a lost art. He made quite an impression upon the committee and his argument was filled with expressions which were rather novel, to say the least. He began by saying:

"Here, O, men, I come to you, because you are the source of all power." He strongly objected to the employment of representatives of the government to look after their lumber interests, and in this respect he said:

"You have a commission of three men transacting business with our tribe, at a cost of $13 each per day, which comes from the money belonging to our tribe. Every evening after each of these men has worked $39 of our money is dead, but if you remove them $39 of our money will be alive for each day they are not employed."

After describing the losses and wastes which the Indians incur, he said: "I appeal to you to let us not be shorn of our power and do not leave us sitting naked upon the sand."

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Representative Foss of Chicago is making an effort to have a bill introduced by him providing for the erection of a public building at Evanston reportedly favorably by the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, which is now getting ready to report a number of bills of this character.

◆

Tillman Wants Information About Porto Rico.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina wants to know all about the concessions which have been granted in Cuba and Porto Rico by this government, and introduced a resolution today calling upon the President to furnish him with the desired information. The resolution requests the President to inform the Senate whether any franchises or concessions of any character have been or will be granted by any municipality in Cuba or Porto Rico since the military occupation of those islands by this government. If any have been granted the South-Carolinian wants to know what they are, for what length of time, and by what authority they have been granted.

◆

Representative Barrows of Massachusetts appears to have the best chance for the position of Librarian of Congress.

◆

Congressman Warner to Visit Cuba.

Representative Pash Warner of Clinton will make a short trip to Cuba after the adjournment of Congress. He will be accompanied by his wife, and they will spend about three weeks on the island. The Illinois Representative goes for the purpose of informing himself upon conditions existing there. Mr. Warner will not go with the party which will accompany Secretary Alger, but will be in Cuba at the same time the Secretary of War and the members of the Senate and House Military committee will be pursuing their investigations.

◆

No Hurry in Action Against Wheeler.

Another protracted meeting was held by the House Judiciary committee, which has under consideration the Bailey resolution instructing them to inquire into the rights of members to their seats who have accepted other positions. The discussion related to those members who have held positions in civil life, such as those on the Hawaiian and Labor commissions, and was at times animated and acrimonious.

The right of the soldier-statesmen to their seats was not touched upon today, and the committee adjourned until tomorrow, when it will take up this question.

While the committee has not yet been able to reach a formal decision, it is certain the members of the civil commissions will not be unseated, but the practice of appointing members of Congress on these commissions will be denounced.

It is certain that when a report is made it will be favorable to unseating Representatives Campbell of Illinois, Wheeler of Alabama, and Colson of Pennsylvania, who hold commissions in the army.

As stated in THE TRIBUNE some time ago, there is a disposition to stave off action in the cases of the soldiers, as it is believed it would not be good policy for the Republican party to put itself on record as unseating members of Congress who were patriotic enough to enter the army when their services were needed. Members of the committee deny they are trying to shirk, but it is a well known fact this question has been pending for some time, and the meetings of the committee have been postponed from time to time without any action being taken.

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Ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary and the Misses Gary will leave in a few days for Europe, taking the Mediterranean route. Their stay abroad will be a lengthy one.

◆

Consul Ayme Sends New Plant from Guadeloupe.

Consul Aymé has sent to the State department from Guadeloupe leaves of what he calls the "life plant," of which he says: "If any leaf be broken from the plant and pinned by the stem to the wall of a warm room each of the angles between the undulations of the leaf margin soon throws out a number of white threatlike roots. Next a tiny plant begins to sprout, which in the course of two or three weeks attains a height of two or more inches. When the original leaf begins to shrivel, which may take from six weeks to three months, the small plants may be cut out with scissors and planted or the whole leaf buried, when the young plants will rapidly attain full size.

"When cultivated, the plant attains a height of four feet, and produces graceful red and yellow flowers. I believe this plant could be successfully grown as a house plant, and certainly in any ordinary greenhouse. I find that old and new leaves sprout with about the same readiness." The Department of Agriculture is investigating the novelty.

◆

Sampson's Friends Have a Grievance.

Friends of Admiral Sampson are not well pleased over his prospects of having to go in the Court of Claims and fight for a share of the prize money which will be divided among the crews of the ships engaged in the battle before Santiago. They think the Navy department has left him in the lurch by referring the matter to the Court of Claims.

In order to establish his claim to a share of the prize money for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, Sampson will have to prove that he was in the battle, or at least within supporting and signal distance.

Nearly all the accounts of the great naval battle agree that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed when Sampson arrived. It is believed this will give Sampson some trouble in convincing the members of the court that he really participated in the engagement and is entitled to a share of the prize money.

Sampson's friends say that Secretary Long should have ordered the money paid to him, which course would have compelled Admiral Schley to go to the Court of Claims for redress. As it is, the burden of proof is upon Sampson.

Sampson's friends say it is rather hard on him to have his nomination as Rear Admiral held up by the Senate, and at the same time put to the trouble of proving that he is entitled to some of the prize money.

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Spain Will Stamp Out Carlism at Once.

In a letter from one of the prominent politicians of Madrid it is said the Spanish government has decided to put an end at once to any Carlist movement and to prevent any further propaganda. Many arrests have been made of Carlist leaders, enough to prove sufficient there is an uprising against the Spanish dynasty, but it is also proved the Carlists are not strong enough to lead any uprising and if such an uprising should occur it could be put down at the beginning.

The only hope of the Carlists has been Weyler, but since Weyler has openly announced his intention to defend the Sagasta policy they have lost much prestige. They have tried to recruit between the soldiers that have come back from Cuba and the Philippines, but this has given only unsatisfactory results.

The Carlists, who are supported by the clergy and especially by the Jesuits, thought the fanaticism of the people could be excited, but now the Pope has taken a true interest in the Queen and the boy King and these sentiments have been sent to the heads of the various churches of the powers of Europe.

Most of the Carlists of today accuse Don Carlos of having lost his best time, which time was that of the signing of the protocol, and for this reason, knowing sufficiently well that today nothing can be done, they will not risk unnecessary life and fortunes in a cause already lost, and many of those who have been urgent Carlists have promised to abstain from any further revolutionary movement. There is absolutely no fear of a civil war in Spain.

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Alger Still Seeks Way to Pay Edmunds.

Secretary Alger has not abandoned his search for a way to have the government pay the $5,000 fee of ex-Senator Edmunds for reviewing for him the case of Captain C. M. Carter of the Corps of Engineers, charged with collusion and embezzlement on river and harbor work in Georgia.

Some one has suggested to Mr. Alger he might be able to extract the sum from an item of the urgent deficiency bill covering the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899. The item was that of $3,000,000 to be disbursed by the President or at the discretion of the latter for "unforeseen contingencies arising."

The Controller of the Treasury sees no more reason for paying the bill out of that appropriation than he did out of the national defense fund. He has written Secretary Alger that the prosecution out of which the Edmunds claim grew antedated the approval of the act making the appropriation in question, and, moreover, the appropriation was not made to meet deficiencies, but is a new one for the remainder of the fiscal year. The Controller adds, with some blandness:

"It is a principle universally recognized that all acts of Congress are prospective in their operation, and appropriations made in said acts are available only to meet expenses unless the language employed shows with reasonable certainty that a retrospective effect is intended. The language of the act making the appropriation clearly indicates the intent to confine its use to future expenses—that is, expenses unforeseen at the time of the passage of the act."

The Controller concludes by stating in plain terms that the payment of Mr. Edmunds' bill out of the urgent deficiency act would be illegal.

◆

As another evidence that the sectional feeling between the North and South is dead, Representative Gaines of Tennessee today introduced a bill repealing the laws disqualifying any person from serving on petit or grand juries who participated in the war of the rebellion.

◆

Secretary and Mrs. Alger Entertain the Vice President.

Secretary and Mrs. Alger entertained at dinner tonight in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. American beauty roses adorned the drawing-room and dining-room. The company included the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben; the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini; Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harrison of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kuntze of New York, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Senator Hale, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bailey of Philadelphia, Mrs. Shelden of Detroit, and Miss Edith Henry of the same city, who is a house guest of Secretary and Mrs. Alger.

◆

Secretary Gage will speak before the Bankers' association at Richmond on Washington's birthday.

JOHN DWYER IS INDICTED

BILL CHARGES FORMER BAILIFF WITH OFFERING A BRIBE.

Document Is Returned Before Judge Burke After Heated Debate Among the Grand Jurors—Capias to Be Issued at Once—Accused man Not Expected to Flee—No News of Lynch's Whereabouts—Attempt to Introduce Eighteenth Ward Shooting Fails.

John Dwyer, the former bailiff in Judge Hutchinson's court, charged with offering a bribe of $50 to Thomas P. Kerwin while the latter was serving as juror, was formally indicted by the grand jury yesterday afternoon, a "true bill" being voted and returned before Judge Burke.

Dwyer will be arrested on a capias probably today, and the grand jury inquisition into other charges of jury bribery will continue today.

Former juror Kerwin, who was before the grand jury on Monday to tell his story of how he was approached by Dwyer when the latter was serving as bailiff, was recalled yesterday. His story was repeated more fully, and shortly afterwards the jury went to Judge Burke's courtroom, where true bills against Dwyer and several others were retuned.

Dwyer is still in the city, and around the State's Attorney's office there is no great fear that he will disappear. He protests his innocence, but declares he has been around Cook County courtrooms long enough to know that where public sentiment has been stirred up, as it has recently over alleged jury bribing, it will be better to face the charges.

Debate Over the Indictment.

It is said a true bill was not voted till after a lively discussion in the grand jury room. Some of the jurors said the evidence of one man, however positive, was not sufficient for an indictment, and another difference arose over the fact the case in which Kerwin claims to have been approached never reached a trial.

State's Attorney Deneen would not say what direction the bribery investigation would take today, but it is presumed that witnesses will be heard on the charges against former Bailiff Roth. Several witnesses were brought to the State's Attorney's office during the day, but nothing that will materially strengthen the charges was obtained from them.

Captain Schuettler said he had given up the idea that former Bailiff Lynch is in New Orleans, and that he is working several clews nearer home. Roth is also reported to be in New Orleans.

Sixty-four Bills Returned.

Aside from the indictment against Bailiff Dwyer sixty-four others were returned, most of them in petty cases. The docket cases are, with a few exceptions, disposed of for the present session. Samuel Penepacker was indicted for perjury, said to have been committed in Judge Ball's court in a divorce proceeding.

An attempt was made to bring the Eighteenth Ward shooting case before the grand jury for investigation, in accordance with the threats made by Attorney Cantwell when he left the Coroner's inquest.

The attorney for Charles Latimer appeared before Judge Burke in the afternoon after the adjournment of court to ask the Judge to issue bench warrants for the arrest of Coroner George Berz. The court, however, was unwilling to act as an examining magistrate in the case and did not issue the warrants. Attorney Cantwell also went to the State's Attorney to bring up his case, but was also refused there unless the matter was brought up in the regular manner.

The grand jury may also be given an opportunity to end its session by considering a case against Edward S. Dreyer. The State's Attorney and his assistant, A. C. Barnes, who has charge of the Dreyer matters, have not heard that the money demanded by Treasurer Blount has been paid to the commissioners and may bring the matter before the grand jury for action.

ADVANCE IN ISABELLA STOCK.

Prices Jump to $1.60 on Prospects of a Bankers' Pool Forming—Crowned King Richness.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Isabella stock today was, if possible, a greater sensation than on any previous day. It jumped from $1.30 asked and $1.29½ bid at the last call to $1.60 at the opening today. It advanced one cent, then slowly dropped to $1.40, but gradually climbed to $1.50 at the close. The total sales were 81,900.

Phœnix, Ariz., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In the Crowned King mine, in the Bradshaw Mountains south of Prescott, a large body of iron pyrites, extremely rich in gold, was uncovered a fortnight ago on the new 650-foot level. Ordinary ore runs $28 per ton in gold. Much of the new ore body assays three times that amount. The Crowned King company is practically a copartnership between C. Sheckles, Orin F. Place, and C. N. Harrington. For the last year the property has paid about fourteen dividends, each of $12 per share.

RECORDER J. W. GOFF IN TOWN.

Greater New York Official and Original Lexow Prosecutor at the Auditorium.

John W. Goff, Recorder of Greater New York, who was the prosecutor of the original Lexow investigating committee, is registered at the Auditorium Hotel en route from a tour through Mexico and California. He declined last night to discuss the probabilities or need of another Lexow investigation in New York, or the reported "wide open" condition of that city.

Asked whether the scheme of consolidation of New York, Brooklyn, and adjacent boroughs had in any way failed to meet the expectations of its projectors, he said: "It is a great project, one of the greatest in a municipal way ever undertaken, and, while some unexpected things may have happened, it is not fair to pass judgment on the matter now. The problem of municipal government is the most serious that the American people have to consider.

"I have been profoundly impressed during my ride from the Pacific coast with the contemplation of the fact that in nearly every State where elections for United States Senator have been in progress charges have been made of corruption to a greater or less extent. It indicates our troubles are not alone confined to municipal governments."

PASTORS TO ENTER POLITICS.

Steps Taken for a Christian Convention to Secure Good Nominations for the Municipal Campaign.

A Christian convention, which will take up the issues of the coming municipal campaign, was authorized yesterday at a meeting of representatives of the various ministerial associations held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms under the auspices of the Law Enforcement league.

It was explained that the aim of the convention is not to place a ticket in the field, or to dictate to political parties the course they shall pursue, but it is intended that the influence of the ministers and the churches shall be so directed that none but the best candidates shall be nominated and elected for the various offices. The convention probably will be held at the Auditorium either in the last week of February or the first week in March.

Robert E. Burke charges that Charles T. Yerkes is trying to direct the forces of J. Q. A. Henry and the Law Enforcement league against Mayor Harrison's campaign for reëlection.

"Every citizen knows that Mayor Harrison's administration has been free from scandal," he said, "and Mr. Yerkes and his allies seem to be the only ones who discover any flagrant abuses in it."

Mr. Henry was out of the city last night.

Gazzolo Not a St. Viateur's Graduate.

Frank Gazzolo, the young man who was shot while trying to hold up Grocer Eugene La Ponte in Sibley street on Monday night, is not a graduate of St. Viateur's College at Bourbonnais, Ill., as reported. He attended the school for a time, but left it three years ago.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
PUBLICK OCCURRENCES That are Making HISTORY
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Rosenthal Recital.

It was a musical audience to which Mr. Rosenthal played last night at Central Music Hall. The applause recalled the performer six times at the end of the concert. He finally consented to play an encore, which was Chopin's "Berceuse."

Of course the show piece of the program was the "Vienna Carnaval," written by Mr. Rosenthal himself. It gave him a splendid opportunity to display his strong points and he ended the selection with an energy that physically must have been exhausting. Mr. Rosenthal, as is agreed by most, lacks feeling, but in the "Carnaval" this was not noticeable, nor in the Brahms' "Variations." The latter is well suited to his peculiar powers and possesses a character that made it extremely acceptable to the audience.

The way in which Mr. Rosenthal plays Chopin is unlike the manner of anyone else. The identity even of such a familiar piece as the "Marcia Funebre" is obscured and the charm peculiar to Chopin's music is lost. Much may be excused to a great pianist; he undoubtedly has a right to interpret in his own manner; but it will take a long time for musical people generally to learn to like, much less prefer, a rendering where forte is fortissimo and piano is pianissimo.

Scarlatti's "Vivace" was given in a brilliant manner and with much color. The prelude and fugue by Bach were not so interesting.

The program was as follows:

a Prelude and Fugue	Bach
b La Tendre à la Fleurie Nannette	Couperin
c Vivace	Scarlatti
a Sonata—Op. 35, B flat minor. Grave. Doppio Movimente. Scherzo Marcia Funebre. Presto.	Chopin
b Preludes	Chopin
d Valse—Op. 42	Chopin
a Warum?	Chopin
b Schlummerlied	Schumann
c Variations (on a theme by Paginini)—Op. 35	Brahms
a Romanze	Moriz Rosenthal
b Papillons	Moriz Rosenthal
c Vienna Carnaval (on themes by Johann Strauss)	Moriz Rosenthal

◆

Chicago Orchestra Concert.

The soloist with the Chicago Orchestra this afternoon and tomorrow evening at the Auditorium will be Mr. William Middelschulte, who will play the Rheinberger concerto, written for organ and orchestra, and also an organ solo written by himself with choral "Ein Feste Burg." These two pieces as well as "Der Malver non Antwerpen," by Hugo Kaun, will be played this afternoon for the first time in these concerts. The symphony is by Brahms No. 4, E minor.

The program complete is:

Concerto for organ and orchestra. Maestoso. Andante. Finale.	Rheinberger
Symphony No. 4, E minor, Opus 98. Allegro. Andante Moderato. Presto Gicoso. Allegro Energico e Passionato.	Brahms
Overture, "Der Maler von Antwerpen"	Kaun
Passacaglia for organ	Middelschulte
"Tristan and Isolde" Prelude and Isolde's Love Death.	Wagner
Kaisermarsch	Wagner

Bishop Edsall Leaves Chicago.

The Rt.-Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, Missionary Bishop of North Dakota, left for St. Paul at 6:30 o'clock last night, accompanied by Mrs. Edsall, en route for Fargo, where Bishop Edsall will begin his Episcopal duties on Sunday morning. As a token from his parish here he took with him a fund sufficient to finish and equip the Protestant Episcopal School at Walhalla.

Where Rich People Beg.

In Ceylon the richest people beg.

PLANS OF GRADE TEACHERS.

Pacification of Warring Factions Expected at the Federation's Meeting and Election Tomorrow.

Nominations for the Presidency of the Grade Teachers' Federation will be made at the meeting tomorrow morning in the Le Moyne Building, 40 Randolph street. A ticket has been proposed which it is believed will result in the pacification of the warring factions of the organization. Miss Elizabeth Burdick, the present President, having served two years, is ineligible. The following ticket, which represents a compromise between the two factions and offers a candidate for President who is said to be well versed in parliamentary law and to have the confidence of the teachers, will be presented:

For President—Miss Lucy Lank, Marquette School.

For Recording Secretary—Edward E. Webb, Audubon School.

Corresponding Secretary—Ransom S. Walker, Richard Yates School.

Treasurer—Mrs. Grace E. Coombs, Hartigan School.

A committee on legislation will be appointed to act on the report of the Education commission and the married women teachers of the federation promise to introduce a resolution denouncing the Sherwood resolution against married women teachers.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, the Illinois delegate to the convention of the National Consumers' association recently held in New York, made her report to the local association yesterday. She described the system of the New York league in finding and reporting sweat shops and other places where goods are manufactured under unsanitary and inhuman conditions. The advisability of securing an inspector to be employed for the purposes of finding such places in Chicago was discussed.

A reception was given in the afternoon and evening by the permanent Committee on Vacation, Schools, and Playgrounds at the rooms of the Chicago Woman's club. An illustrated address on "Chicago Vacation Schools" was delivered by O. J. Milliken, superintendent of the vacation schools. Five-minute talks were made by Colonel F. W. Parker, Dr. H. H. Belfield, Professor G. N. Carman, Professor G. Bamberger, Professor Charles Thurber, John P. Gavit, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Anna Bryan, Professor Charles Zueblin, and Mrs. H. F. Hegner. An admission fee was charged to the reception and $200 was received, to be devoted to the needs of the vacation schools.

The clergymen of Chicago were the guests of the Klio association at its meeting in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple. The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry addressed the association and its guests on "The Work of the Law Enforcement League." The Rev. J. W. Fifield spoke on "The Ideal Womanhood" and Hugh M. Scott on "Culture and Duty."

CICERO PARTITION CASE UP.

By Agreement of Counsel Matter Is Put in Shape for the Supreme Court.

The final steps in the presentation to the Supreme Court of the question of the constitutionality of the partition of Cicero were taken yesterday before Judge Baker in the Circuit Court. Late in the afternoon four separate quo warranto proceedings directed against the recently elected officers of the Towns of Grant, Berwyn, and Oak Park and James A. Martin, Clerk of the Town board of Cicero, to compel them to show by what authority they hold their offices, were filed with the clerk of the court by Attorneys F. W. Pringle and C. S. Cutting in behalf of the State's Attorney. Answering pleas, drawn up by Attorney John P. Wilson, were filed. Formal demurrers were entered to the pleas. On the agreement of counsel, Judge Baker entered an order overruling the demurrer and dismissing the information in each case An appeal was allowed from this order, to the Supreme Court.

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1895—19,526,000
1896—21,973,000
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6.00 PM IOWA & DAKOTA EXPRESS Through Sleepers to Des Moines, Sioux City and Hawarden.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED New Electric-Lighted Train to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
8.00 PM THE OVERLAND LIMITED Through Sleepers to Omaha, Portland and San Francisco.
10.00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED and ST. PAUL FAST MAIL
10.15 PM THE NIGHT EXPRESS For St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest. Through Sleepers.
10.30 PM THE PACIFIC EXPRESS Through Sleepers to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.

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WINK BARS OUT DOCTOR.

PROF. T. B. WIGGIN IS DISPLACED AS INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSIOLOGY.

Women Students in College of Physicians and Surgeons Complain of His Methods of Illustrating His Lectures, and He Is Suspended by Dean Quine—Male Freshmen Protest and Say the Charges Made by the Co-eds Are Unfounded.

Petitions were circulated yesterday in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, directed to Dean William E. Quine and the faculty, asking for the reinstatement of Dr. Twing B. Wiggin, instructor in physiology, who was suspended on Wednesday, supposedly on account of charges preferred by the women students of the freshman class. The women had charged that he used improper illustrations in the course of his lectures.

The grounds for the charges against Dr. Wiggin are what J. S. Agnew, President of the freshman class, denominates as "relative." They depend upon the personal point of view. The question with which the dean and the faculty is occupied in solving is whether Dr. Wiggin used a suggestive wink in giving point to anecdotes introduced as illustrations in his lectures.

The women of the freshman class say they were treated to unpardonable anatomical illustrations in a lecture delivered by Dr. Wiggin on Tuesday, and a committee from the women of the class, headed by Miss H. R. Maris and Miss H. N. Day, waited upon the faculty and asked that Dr. Wiggin be requested to refrain from the use of such striking similes.

The faculty went beyond what the women had asked and informed Dr. Wiggin that such charges had been entered against him, and said it would be advisable for him to discontinue his services until they should be investigated—until, say, the end of the year.

Proposal to Quit the School.

Meetings were held yesterday by the different classes of the college, with the result that the faculty will be informed that a dangerous precedent will have been established with the retirement of an instructor at the whim of a half-dozen of the students. The freshman class met in the morning and some of the young medics advised that the male members of the class manifest their disapproval of the faculty action by withdrawing from the college in a body.

"Gentlemen," said H. J. Stegeman, "we do not want topics handled with gloves. If the presence of women in this institution prevents our hearing all subjects discussed in a plain manner, let's go somewhere else."

Some of the coeds entered the meeting after several speeches had been delivered. Their entrance was received with hoots, but they obtained the privilege of stating their case, after patiently enduring a storm of hisses and jeers. The position of the women was stated by Miss H. R. Maris.

"We want all there is in text books," she said, "as well as the men do. We do not object to having a spade called a spade, but we do not intend that any instructor shall use improper illustrations and wink at the men."

"A wink is a relative thing," said J. S Agnew, discussing the winking charge. "It depends on what you call a wink. A man's face might twitch a little and some people might call it a wink."

All Depends on the Wink.

Dean Quine will have to decide whether the alleged contortions of Dr. Wiggin's facial muscles, happening inopportunely at the moment of explanation of some delicate physiological point, were due to a desire to express secret hilarity to the male members, were caused by an involuntary twitching of the face, or arose from the rebellion of the nostrils against the odors of H S O or of some other compound floating out of the chemical laboratory. It was plainly the wink, supposititious or real, to which the coeds took objection.

The freshmen framed resolutions at their meeting, which, having noticed that charges of impropriety had been preferred against Dr. Wiggin, stated the opinion of the class that such charges were a reflection upon the male members and an implication of ungentlemanliness, inasmuch as the men had found nothing objectionable in Dr. Wiggin's presentations of his subjects. The resolutions declared the charges to be unfounded and to carry a gross injustice against one of the college's most conscientious instructors and closed with the request that he be reinstated.

The resolutions were carried before Dean Quine last night by a committee from the class, consisting of J. S. Agnew, F. E. Fuller, P. S. Kitterman, H. J. Stegeman, and Paul E. Grabow. The dean informed the committee that no definite action would be taken until the approaching meeting of the faculty.

Dr. Wiggin has been an instructor at the college for the last three years, taking the chair occupied by Professor John A. Benson, who reassumes his position with the suspension of Dr. Wiggin. Dr. Wiggin is also instructor in physiology at the Northwestern Dental School. He was given a hearty greeting by the freshmen of that institution yesterday morning. To them he made a short talk explanatory of the charges made against him.

"The terms I have used in physiological lectures," he said, "have not been such as I should use in a parlor, but they were such as were necessary to the best understanding of the subjects under consideration. They were not as charged by the women of the class. If I had it to do all over again I should not know how to use other terms."

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mrs. Arthur F. McArthur, 2000 Indiana Avenue, Gives a Reception—Other Entertainments of Note.

Mrs. Arthur F. McArthur, 2000 Indiana avenue, gave a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. David B. Barnum and Miss Risser. Mrs. Walter L. Peck and Mrs. Frederick Smith assisted in entertaining. Mrs. J. A. Kelsey and Mrs. George H. Leatherbee had charge of the frappé table. Presiding at the tea table were:

Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.	Miss Laura Gaylord.
Miss Bertha Nixon.	Miss McArthur.
Miss Ethel Page.	Miss Robinson.

Mrs. C. H. Randle, 4339 Drexel boulevard, gave a reception yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Edward M. Teall, 522 West Adams street, gave a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday.

Mrs. Charles B. Pope, 2835 Michigan avenue, gave a musical last evening.

Mrs. Frank Gilbert, 16 Walton place, gave a card party for forty women yesterday afternoon.

The Delta Delta Chapter of the Delta Epsilon fraternity gave its annual assembly last evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, 103 Lake Shore drive, will give a small dance on Friday evening, Feb. 10. Preceding the dance a dinner will be given for twenty guests.

A flower cotillon will be given at the Menoken club this evening, led by Mr. Alfred D. Plamondon.

The Art Students' league of the Art Institute will give its annual costume ball on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at the assembly hall of the Fine Arts Building.

The Woodlawn Park club will give a waltz reception this evening.

Mrs. William Ogden Green, 386 Ontario street, will give a luncheon tomorrow for Mrs. Eugene Fishburn.

Mrs. John B. Mayo, 2312 Calumet avenue, will give a luncheon tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Evans, 149 Pine Grove avenue, will give an informal reception from 3 to 6 o'clock on next Wednesday afternoon.

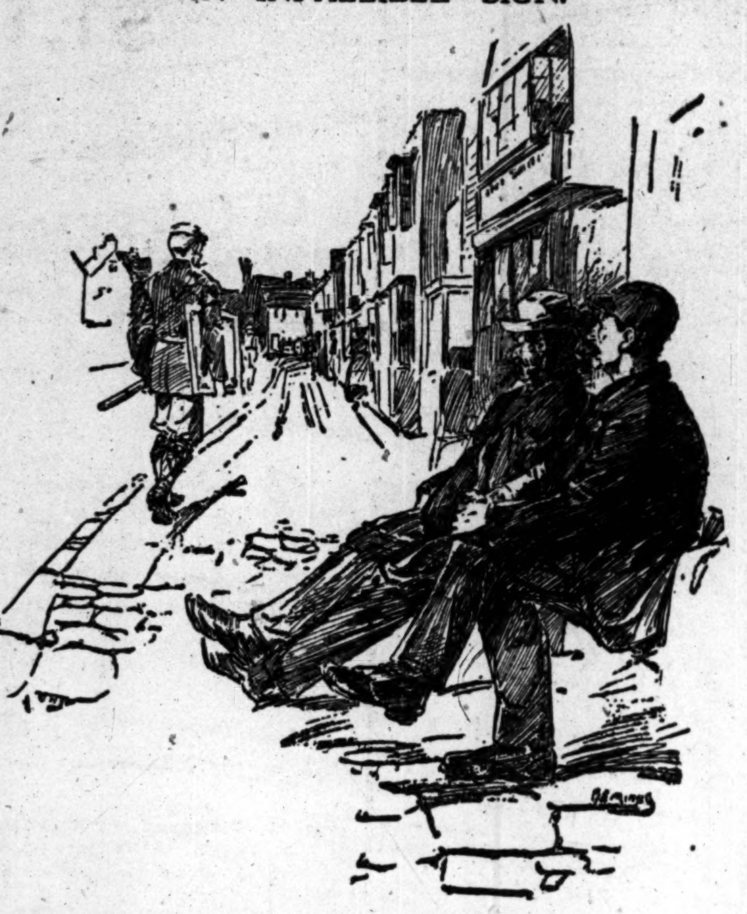
Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Robinson, 4406 Oakenwald avenue, have issued invitations for a reception at the Kenwood club on next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. After 9:30 there will be dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Bahe, 1080 Washington boulevard, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Alvena F. Press, to Mr. Fred A. Forbes.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Bassett of Hinsdale left last night for Florida, where they will stay six weeks.

Mrs. Miles Nixon and Master Wilson K. Nixon Jr. left on Wednesday for Eureka Springs.

AN INFALLIBLE SIGN.



"That must be one o' them there artist blokes."
"Not 'e! Why, 'is 'air ain't long enough!"—St. Paul's.

NOVEL FEATURE IN BANQUETS.

Technologists in Seven Cities Will Hear the Same Speeches by Long Distance Telephone Tonight.

The Northwestern association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will hold its annual banquet at the University club, Chicago, this evening. Arrangements have been made, as told in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, by which speeches will be heard by long distance telephone from President Crafts of the Institute of Technology, Boston; Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, Boston; Governor Rollins of Concord, N. H.; Governor Roosevelt of Albany, N. Y.; and Thomas A. Edison, Menlo Park, N. J.

Banquets will also be held this evening by the alumni societies of the Institute of Technology in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, and St. Louis, and greetings will be exchanged by telephone. Speeches in the banquet hall will be made by Professor Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison company, and Professor B. D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner General to the Paris exposition. The officers of the association are:

President—L. A. Ferguson.
Vice President—L. W. Litchfield.
Secretary—E. M. Hagar.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The St. Louis alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology tomorrow night will listen by long distance telephone at the Merchant club to the speeches at the banquet of the Northwestern association of the institute at the University club in Chicago. Local arrangements are in charge of James Baldwin of the Bell Telephone company, who is an alumnus of the Massachusetts institute. President McKinley and Speaker Reed will probably talk over the Washington wire.

Talks of Exposition Appropriation.

Paul Blackmar, director of affairs of the Paris exposition commission, returned to Chicago yesterday from Washington, where he went to assist Commissioner General Peck in presenting the needs of the commission before the committees of the Senate and House. He said he believed the full amount needed—about $1,500,000—would be appropriated.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Two Old People

THEY were driving slowly, and he had been bending down to examine a creaking front wheel of the rather dilapidated road wagon in which they sat; and, as he bent thus, the thought came to her for the hundredth time that John was failing, was feebler than he had been. As he sat up the scarce broken filly shied over against the shaggy old mule on her own side, and she noted with relief how firmly John's twisted fingers held the rustic rope lines, and that the old buggy whip, reserved only for these Sunday drives, came with a sure, strong stroke across the glossy little creature.

They were coming home from church, the new Methodist Church, this bright spring midday, and the warm sun glowed down disagreeably overhead and facilitated the disintegration of the dust clods in the long, white country road.

"It was good, Annie. He done well for a young man," said the old man slowly, without looking at her, for his eyes were gazing over the fields they were passing, fields of hundreds of rows of tiny cotton plants.

"Yes, he is a better speaker than his father were. But, John, I feel the lonelier for having heard him. I've been thinking, John—I sat there, you know, and I were thinking——"

"Well, Annie?"

"Only, John, that if you fell ill, or I, you know"—not willing to alarm him—"and if one of us should die—we've lived so long together—it would be hard. It will surely be lonely for one of us some time, you know, with no one, and—without the other."

They drove on in silence. They had lived their whole lives together, and a peaceful, loving friendship had brought them into such close sympathy they often sat together for long intervals without speaking. Her face was smaller than his own; but, so much alike were their faded features, even a stranger would have guessed them brother and sister.

Presently he got out to open the big gate that let them into their own back yard. It was rather a small house, but it was the only home either had ever known, and was made precious by life-long familiarity and association.

She was glad, yet almost sorry, too, as she sat rocking and listening on the low gallery. It had been her idea, suggested somehow away back in the spring by that sermon, to have somebody come and help them and live with them, and make a "family." And from Missouri Mary's son had written that he was willing; that his wife had "taken to it at once," and that they had two children.

He was Sister Mary's only son, and Mary had died long ago in Missouri, and the boy had never seen them. It was natural he should have asked, "How many acres are in the farm?" and if they were "mortgaged up"; not understanding that they were two poor old people offering him a wealth of love.

She was going to give them her "best room," a sort of parlor, and she went and stood in the doorway of the low, large room, looking lovingly into the cool interior. Already she half felt that she had done wrong to ask these strangers to come and make their home there; that she and John, who had lived so long quietly together, were happier perhaps alone. When she reached the gallery again she was coughing, and her mouth was moist with the blood that had come so often it had ceased to alarm her. She looked thin, and old, and frail, her white hair and glasses glistening in the sun rays. She was "set in her ways" and "sickly" and "old maidish"; but, for all that, her heart was hungry and sick for companionship, some one to love them—her and John.

She leaned forward and peered out in the now gathering darkness, and did what she had never done before—ran down and opened the gate for John. It hurt her with a quick jealous pain to see another handling the reins; and afterward in the house the whimpering of the children startled her, jarring on her sensitive nerves. She felt with a tremulous foreboding that they had made a mistake—that it was her mistake; and, as the children ran screaming from her, that they would never love her; that another woman's children could never give her the love she wanted, and that the great, passionate yearning of her life had come too late.

The children never quite made friends with her, so Nell, who, in a brisk, quiet way, had taken "the housekeeping and worry" entirely off her hands, was obliged to get a nurse; and a "nigger house servant," the lifelong horror of this poor old woman, roamed freely over the premises.

It was October, and Nell stood looking out of the window, her pretty face glowing from a recent nearness to the stove.

"Sweetheart," she said lovingly to her husband, "this is the first home we have ever owned, and now I want you to buy me some pretty roses and cut away those scraggy bushes in the front yard. That old cloth o[illegible]old hardly bore a perfect bloom; besides, it's unhealthy to have vines on the house."

Something large and hard seemed to come up in Aunt Annie's throat; but before she could speak she was glad to hear John say sternly, if somewhat huskily: "No, Philip. That vine was given me when a youth by my one sweetheart. She is dead, and you must not cut it down, sir. And the other flowers are Annie's."

The young husband and wife exchanged glances, and when one of them spoke it was to change the subject.

But Aunt Annie felt that the something in her throat grew bigger; the "tight" feeling seemed to occupy her entire left side. When the children had come in and supper was over, Aunt Annie noticed how cheery the little family looked. But John sat apart, silent, resting heavily on his elbow, his head leaning on one hand.

Perhaps he was bowed by a rush of old memories, and sat recalling the sorrow that had so long blighted his life. Again Aunt Annie noted with tender anxiety his feeleness, his slow, uncertain movements, and, looking up, was conscious that the nephew, too, was curiously watching them.

She went over, and did a thing she had not done for years—kissed John good night upon the forehead, and then, ashamed at this display of foolish weakness and tenderness before these strangers, she almost ran to her room. She undressed hastily, but had scarcely turned down the light before a faint salt taste was in her mouth. Although conscious of little pain, she felt a great weakness coming over her, a great pressure over her breast. She pushed off the cover and called faintly. Across the hall the younger child was crying, and its voice seemed to drown her own. She lay still for what seemed a long time, the blood wetting the pillow and darkening the clean white sheet.

Presently the door opened softly and a rough old hand closed over her own.

"Annie"—his voice was low and it sounded far off—"Annie!"

She tried to speak, and, failing, would have raised her head in acknowledgment of his presence. But the blood gushed warm and thick and she sank back coughing, dying, strangled in her own life-blood. And the hard, bent fingers clasped hers closer, and to the ears of the dying woman came faintly the sound of the old man sobbing.

It was spring; the rose still grew on the gallery and was holding to the sunshine a hundred bursting faint gold buds. Nell had never alluded to it again; indeed, the entire front yard seemed fallen into pitiable neglect. A sow had torn off a loose board, and her pigs, half concealed by the wet grass, were grunting and rooting among some lily bulbs. The children, "forbidden" to go on the front gallery, peered curiously around the door facing, alternately pushing one another out and scrambling within the open door again.

"What's uncle doing, stooping down there by the fence?" said one child.

"Mending it," answered the older. "Ain't he been there a long time!"

The nephew, passing, looked out. Noted the stillness of his uncle crouched in the rickety fence corner, he went out to see what was the matter; then he called gently to his wife that he had found the "old man" dead.—Jennie Montgomery in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

BROOK FARM AS SEEN IN LIFE OF JOHN SULLIVAN DWIGHT.

George Willis Cook's Biography of Mr. Dwight Recalls Lowell's Poetical Sketch of the Man—Interesting Glimpses of the Famous Sociological Experiment in Which So Many Noted Men Were Interested—Dwight's Musical Criticism.

IN the biography of John Sullivan Dwight, Brook farmer, editor, and critic of music (Small, Maynard & Co.), George Willis Cook has made a book which will be read with peculiar interest. Mr. Dwight's connection with the famous "Brook Farm" social-economic-educational experiment a little more than half a century ago, and his intimate personal association ever after with the leading members of that unique coterie, make occasion for the biographer to bring out the more interesting facts in that movement. Lowell, in his "Table for Critics," drew this picture of Dwight:

When Nature was shaping him, clay was not granted
For making so full-sized a man as she wanted.
So, to fill out her model, a little she spared
For some finer-grained stuff for a woman prepared:
And she could not have hit a more excellent plan
For making him fully and perfectly man.
The success of her scheme gave her so much delight
That she tried it again, shortly after, in Dwight:
Only, while she was kneading and shaping the clay,
She sang to her work in her sweet, childish way,
And found when she'd put the last touch to his soul,
That the music had somehow got mixed with the whole.

It is a bit of biography in miniature and set to music, as truthful as it is poetic. For Dwight's whole life after leaving Brook Farm, during nearly fifty years, was devoted to the criticism, the interpretation, and the promotion of music. For nearly a generation Dwight's Journal of Music, published in Boston, was the leading musical publication in America. No one in this country did more for the promotion of high-class music than he. During the later years of his life, however, he is admitted to have been a little unprogressive, and he never did rave over Wagner.

Doubtless the most important part of his life work was what he did in the realm of music and the musical education of the public, but the most interesting phases of his life, as now recalled, were his connection with Brook Farm and the Saturday club.

Dwight graduated from Harvard in the class of 1832 and was class poet. He studied theology in a way and tried preaching for awhile, but he was evidently more interested in translating poems of Schiller and Goethe than in the gospels. At any rate, he retired from the pulpit about the time that Emerson did, and it would seem for kindred reasons.

In 1842 the transcendental movement was getting under way. The new yeast was working. Dwight was from the first a member of the Transcendental club in Boston. He had for several years been on intimate terms with George Ripley. He was "a born idealist, by temperament an enthusiast, and by conviction a comeouter." Refined and gentle in all the habits of his mind, an intense lover of the beautiful, and esthetic in his tastes and preferences, he was no iconoclast and did not seem cut out for a reformer.

The "Brook Farm Institute of Agriculture and Education" had been organized in the summer of 1841. "Our objects," wrote Mr. Ripley, "are to insure a more natural union between intellectual and manual labor than now exists; to combine the thinker and the worker, as far as possible, in the same individual; to guarantee the highest mental freedom by providing all with labor adapted to their tastes and talents and securing to them the fruits of their industry; to do away with the necessity of menial services by opening the benefits of education and the profits of labor to all; and thus to prepare a society of liberal, intelligent, and cultivated persons, whose relations with each other would permit a more simple and wholesome life than can be led amid the pressure of our competitive institutions." A noble ideal truly.

The farm in West Roxbury, near Boston, was purchased by Mr. Ripley. He was chosen chairman and leader; Charles A. Dana Secretary; Mr. Ripley put in charge of the educational interests. Nathaniel Hawthorne joined the little community in April, 1841, and Dwight in November. According to Margaret Fuller, who, however, was never a member, there were at first some "grotesque freaks of liberty." Tolstoi would have been superbly at home there. For the first three or four years the association devoted itself mainly to agriculture and education. From the first there was rather more education than farming, valuable as "plenty of outdoor labor in the free air" was deemed to be. "We are a company of teachers," wrote Mr. Ripley. "The branch of industry which we pursue, as our primary object and chief means of support, is teaching." Ripley taught philosophy and mathematics; Dwight, music; Charles A. Dana, Greek and German; John S. Brown, farming; Sophia W. Ripley, history and modern languages; and so on.

Speaking of the night of his first arrival at the Brook Farm, Dwight wrote:

> They were all at tea in the old building, which was called the Hive. In a long room at a long table they were all taking tea, and I sat down with them. When tea was over, they were all merry, full of life, and all turned to and washed the dishes, cups, and saucers. All joined in—the Carter brothers, Dora, and all. It was enchanting. Quite a lark, as we say. Much of the industry went on in that way, because it combined the freest sociability with the useful arts.
>
> Communism it was not, because property was respected. Some were allowed to hold, and some more than others. Only justice was sought for in the distribution of any surplus, if there were any, which seldom occurred. Capital, labor, and skill each had their fair proportions in the division; and the same person might share under each of these heads. It gave labor the largest share, five-twelfths; capital, four-twelfths; and skill three twelfths. By skill is meant the organizing head to industry. That was the whole of our equality.

Hawthorne did not remain long, though he liked to live on a farm and drive oxen. The biographer says it is a mistake to say that the "Blithedale Romance" describes Brook Farm. There is nothing of Brook Farm in it except the scenery. Arthur Sumner says: "Dwight used to come in from his toil in the hot sun to give me a lesson on the piano; and, after doing that job, he would lie down on the lounge and go to sleep while I played to him. What a piece of nonsense it was to have a man like that hoeing corn and stiffening his eloquent fingers." Naturally the earlier years were the most happy and idyllic.

It is the distinction of Brook Farm to have brought together so many uncommonly interesting and high-minded people. If the experiment was not wholly a success, it was by no means in vain. While people may smile over the quaint new world within the world which was for a few years attempted, no one appears ever to have had occasion to be ashamed of it.

ACCUSES WIFE OF HYPNOTISM.

Daniel Carroll Tells the Court He Was Married While Under a Mystic Spell.

Daniel Carroll, formerly paying teller at the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, who was ordered yesterday by Judge Ball to pay $25 a week alimony and $50 solicitor's fees to his wife, formerly Hattie J. Robinson, who is suing him for divorce on grounds of habitual drunkenness and cruelty, made sensational allegations in answer to his wife's bill.

His affidavit set forth that on Sept. 16 of last year he had $1,200 when he met Miss Robinson. They went to a saloon and drank together for a few hours, and, he says, she hypnotized him into continual intoxication. They started to New York together the same evening, and, he says, they were married in that city, on Sept. 20, while he was intoxicated, and that his wife kept him intoxicated for several days. His brother, P. W. Carroll, came to New York and prevailed upon him to return home, or to some place where he could rest and recuperate. After a brief stay at a sanitarium at Wauwatosa, Wis., he says he came with his wife to Chicago and went to the La Vita Hotel, where he was lying helpless when his brother came to his room, on Jan. 6, and took him to a hospital.

As a result of his romantic marriage and the incidents following, he lost his position in the Corn Exchange Bank, and he says he is physically and mentally incapacitated for securing work of any kind.

Why roughen your hands and rot your clothes with poor soaps? "Ivory" costs no more because it is pure soap.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Grand Duke Paul of Russia, who has just been appointed by his uncle, the Czar, to the command of the Garde du Corps at St. Petersburg, with the rank of Lieutenant General, is, in connection with this promotion, essentially the right man in the right place. For the Garde du Corps is composed of the tallest men in the Russian army and the Grand Duke surpasses every one of them in stature. In fact, he is so tremendously tall that he is compelled to carry a bed along with him among his baggage whenever he travels, since none of the ordinary hotel beds are sufficiently long to accommodate him.

I saw a photograph of him the other day in which he was represented as seated on a chair, his charming wife, the eldest daughter of the King and Queen of Greece, standing by his side. The Grand Duchess, who died in a particularly tragic fashion a few years ago, was a tall and stately woman. Yet, in spite of this, the picture shows her shoulders on the same level with those of her husband, although she is standing and he is seated.

His two motherless children are being brought up by the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess Sergius, his brother and sister-in-law, the latter being an elder sister of the young Czarina.

Among the titled bachelors now in the south of France, and who may be described as matrimonial catches, is young Lord Vivian, who came of age a couple of weeks ago. Like his father, he was educated at Eton, and he has inherited, along with the sporting proclivities of his father, much of the comeliness of his mother.

Lady Vivian, a sister of the well known sporting man, Assheton Smith, was a great heiress at the time of her marriage, and, thanks to her, though not to his father, the present young peer, who has three sisters, of whom two are twins, will be exceedingly well off. He has two country seats in Wales and his estates comprise some 10,000 acres. It is probable that, like his father, he will join, at any rate for a time, that diplomatic service in which his father spent almost his entire career.

The former Lord Vivian was a great character in his way, and may possibly be remembered by some of the more gray-haired of my readers as the "Creppy" Vivian who used to be so popular in London as a leader of cotillons and who was celebrated as one of the best dancers of his day. He died as a full-fledged Ambassador, although his diplomatic career was at one moment almost wrecked by a rather droll incident which might have cost him his mission had it not been for his popularity at the Foreign office.

It occurred whilst he was British Plenipotentiary in Egypt. Some grand horse races had been organized under the patronage of the then Khedive, wicked old Ismail. "Creppy," who was one of the best known riders on the English turf while still a Foreign office clerk, allowed himself to be persuaded by some of his foreign colleagues to don the silk shirt, the breeches, boots, and cap of a jockey and rode in the principal race of the day a horse which did not come in first, but, on the contrary, at the tail end of the procession.

This was held to constitute a blow to English prestige in Egypt. It was bad enough in all conscience that he should have figured as a jockey. But that he should have been so signally defeated made the matter ten times worse.

Accordingly he received an extremely sharp remonstrance from London as well as an intimation that, as long as he was intrusted with the duty of representing his august sovereign and the British empire at a foreign court, he would do well to avoid posturing as a jockey, especially of a losing horse.

Let me add that the present Lord Vivian's godfather, whose name, in fact, he bears, was that exceedingly gay and frivolous old Baronet, Sir George Elliott, the original of Du Maurier's "Sir Gorgeous Midas."

Sir George, it may be remembered, was the hero some time ago, when 75 years of age, of a breach of promise case brought against him by a well known American adventuress.

The suit was decided in the old Baronet's favor, thanks to the discovery of all the woman's questionable antecedents, but covered him with a good deal of ridicule, especially when the fact was brought to light in the course of the proceedings that the woman had won his heart by declaring to him that she admired his "intellect more than his manly beauty."

Another charming instance of his vanity, which furnished the theme of so many of Du Maurier's squibs and sketches in Punch, was given in the course of a public address, in which he related his humble beginnings and how he had worked his way up to the ownership of the mine in which he had commenced his career as a "pit laddie." After expatiating at length on the fact that he had become one of the richest men of the United Kingdom, a Baronet, an intimate friend of Prime Ministers, such as Lord Beaconsfield, as an illustration of what could be achieved by energy, honesty, and perseverance, he wound up with the delightful and characteristic remark:

"Yet I cannot expect that you will all become Sir George Elliotts."

Old Sir George Elliott's son and successor, who bore the same name, broke his neck not long ago while out hunting by hurling himself to the ground when his horse was going at full speed, in order to avoid the branches of a tree. He had inherited much of his father's good-natured vulgarity and vanity of purse and of position, and, like him, was portrayed innumerable times in the pages of Punch by Du Maurier, under the name of "Midas Jr."

A reader having expressed doubts as to my assertions that the young Crown Prince of Germany is taller than his father and that the Kaiser is below, rather than above, the middle height, it may be just as well to explain that the Crown Prince stands exactly five feet nine inches in his stockings, whereas Emperor William's stature is only five feet eight inches and a quarter.

There is no European monarch concerning whose stature a greater degree of misapprehension exists than that of Emperor William, and there are many people, both in this country and even in Europe, that are firmly convinced that he is as tall as his father and grandfather, instead of being at least six inches shorter.

Five feet eight inches is by no means the stature of a giant, and in Emperor William's case his shortness is emphasized by the increasing stockiness of his build and by the almot colossal proportion of the Princes and Generals who form part of his entourage.

Thus Prince Albert of Prussia is one of the tallest men in the entire German army and ranks in stature with the Archduke Eugene of Austria, Prince George of Greece, the Grand Dukes Paul and Constantine of Russia, Don Carlos of Spain, King Leopold of Belgium, and his brother, the Count of Flanders.

Sir Spencer Walpole, who has just retired from the post of Secretary of the General Postoffice of Great Britain, receiving the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, will be remembered by many people in this country, and especially in the national capital, as having represented his country at the International Postal Congress at Washington a couple of years ago. Both he and his father are portrayed in Dr. Samuel Warren's popular novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," under the name of Aubrey, the elder Aubrey being indeed the hero of the book.

Sir Spencer Walpole, prior to becoming Secretary to the Postoffice, held a number of other offices, including that of Governor of the Isle of Man.

It is needless to add that he is a member of that famous English family of statesmen of which the great Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister of King George I. and of King George II., was the most distinguished member, and of which the present Earl of Oxford, married to Miss Corbin of New York, is the actual chief.

Two great leaders of Parisian society, the Princess Brancovan and Mme. Standish, have given up their mansions, which, for the last quarter of a century at least, have been the headquarters of everything that is most brilliant and exclusive in the Parisian great world, and have each transferred their belongings to apartments or flats, the Princess of Brancovan in the Avenue Victor Hugo, while Mme. Standish has leased an apartment in the Rue Galilee.

Mme. Standish presents the most extraordinary resemblance that it is possible to conceive to the Princess of Wales, and the Prince never passes through Paris without visiting the Standishes and either dining or lunching with them. Indeed, the Prince's undisguised admiration and devotion to Mme. Standish has always been a subject of amused comment to the Parisians, who profess to see therein a species of indirect allegiance to the Princess of Wales herself.

M. Standish is a member of the ducal family of Noailles and is a first cousin of the Duke de Mouchy, while Madame is a daughter of the Comte des Cars, the younger brother of the Duke of that ilk. She enjoys the well deserved reputation of being the best dressed woman in France, her fame, in my opinion, being attributable not so much to her garments as to the distinction and exquisite elegance which her perfectly proportioned figure imparts to them.

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TORONTO CADETS' GREETING.

Citizens of British and Canadian Birth Plan Hearty Welcome for the Command on Sunday.

Members of the Canadian American society and others of British birth met at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday afternoon in accordance with a call of Mayor Harrison to make preparations for receiving a company of the Public School Boy Cadets of Toronto, who will pass through this city on Sunday en route to Tampa, Fla., to attend the military encampment and congress, which will open in that city on Feb. 8.

The trip of the cadets is largely the result of the project of certain influential citizens of Toronto, and with the purpose of illustrating by object lesson the falsity of the assertions of a Toronto newspaper that sentiment in this country is hostile to Canada. The charge was based on the Anglophobiac utterances of a few American public political speakers. The Canadian American club of this city was communicated with and asked to help in the matter, and the meeting of yesterday was the result.

The cadets, fifty in number, and accompanied by nearly fifty citizens of Toronto, will be met at the Polk street depot at 9 o'clock on Sunday by a reception committee of which Dr. Don M. Gallie is chairman, and escorted to the Grand Pacific Hotel for breakfast. At 10 o'clock they will march to the Third Presbyterian Church, Ashland boulevard and Monroe street, escorted by the Armour Cadets, the St. Andrews' society, Sons of St. George, the Caledonian society, Victoria club, and other organizations, where they will listen to a special sermon by the Rev. William J. McCaughan, formerly of Toronto.

At the conclusion of the service they will march back to the hotel for dinner, after which they will march to the First Regiment Armory, where they will be given a public reception and where they will be presented with an American flag by R. R. Donnelley. They will leave for Tampa over the Illinois Central at 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

BISHOP DOANE ON EXPANSION.

Says America's Position Is but a Passive Acceptance of Cares Thrust Upon the Nation.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Churchman, in its issue of Feb. 4, will contain an article by the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, on "Imperialism."

The Bishop opens with a repudiation of the word "imperialism" as in any sense a correct term to be applied to any policy at present suggested for the American government.

He says whatever enlargement may come from the present position is not active and intentional land grabbing, but the passive acceptance of the care of certain people and certain races thrust upon us by the unexpected and unintended outcome of the war.

Making haste to give up the Philippines to nobody knows what or whom and to leave Cuba and Porto Rico to take care of themselves, or making haste to annex Cuba, to admit Porto Ricans to citizenship, and to make the Philippines part of the United States, are alike condemned by the Bishop as suicidal and senseless.

Bishop Doane says: "We can provide for the government of the people whom we have rescued from tyrannous cruelty, and we must remember in the emergency national life and duty are more important than the letter of a document, and the constitution, not being, as some people seem to think it, a close and final revelation of God, can be amended."

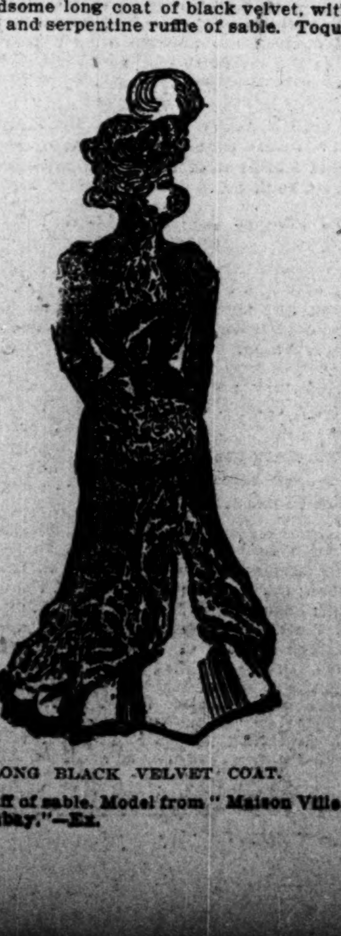
BUYS DOG AND GETS IN TROUBLE

Charles D. Lund Loses the Animal, Seeks Revenge, and Is Captured by a Policeman.

Charles D. Lund, dentist at 183 West Madison street, secured a bargain in a St. Bernard dog, minus pedigree, last evening and later added a small stock of troubles to his belongings. Lund was in Coughlin & McNamara's saloon, 123 Clark street, when he made the dog purchase at the small outlay of $1. A moment later some one abstracted the animal and the dentist took Daniel Coughlin to task. Coughlin denied knowledge of the joke, but Lund persisted and finally gave Coughlin five minutes to produce the dog or suffer a "peppering of his saloon front." The minutes passed and Lund retired to Clark street and drew his trusty gun. He fired one shot through the wide front window, the bullet lodging squarely in the head of the stuffed deer that, reared high, adorns the saloon. A crowd had gathered in the street and scattered in the saloon by the time a policeman caught Lund and started with him for Central detail headquarters. Coughlin followed and at the station secured Lund's release. The dog is still at large.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Handsome long coat of black velvet, with revere and serpentine ruffle of sable. Toque and muff of sable. Model from "Maison Ville de Bombay."—Ex.



LONG BLACK VELVET COAT.

HENRY WADE ROGERS,
President Northwestern University
J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN,
Professor of Political Economy,
The University of Chicago
GEORGE R. CARPENTER,
Professor English Literature,
Columbia University
FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON,
Professor American History,
The University of Chicago
Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
U. S. Commissioner of Labor
CONTRIBUTE IMPORTANT PAPERS TO

Self Culture Magazine

FOR FEBRUARY, 1899.

CONTENTS:

Washington (Portrait). Pres. H. W. Rogers, LL. D.
Lincoln: Suggestions from His Life (Portrait) .... Prof. F. W. Shepardson
Columbia University (Illus.) .... Prof. Geo. R. Carpenter
Commissions on the Tariff and Money .... Prof. J. Laughlin, Ph. D.
Desultory Reading.
A Glance at Heidelberg, Past and Present (Illus.) .... Anna L. Wetmore Smith
The Tsar and Universal Peace .... Henry Davies, Ph. D.
Statistics and Popular Education .... Hon. Carroll D. Wright
Matthew Arnold's "Anglicism" (Portrait) .... T. Arnold Haultain
Portugal's Place in Europe ... S. G. W. Benjamin
The New England Town Meeting .... Prof. Lewis A. Rhodes
Sudermann and His Recent Work (Portrait) .... Prof. R. Clyde Ford
Washington and the Ohio .... Adele E. Thompson
Jewish Charities in the United States (Illus.) .... C. S. Bernheimer, Ph. D.
Devil's Island—Dreyfus' Prison .... Prof. G. D. Fairfield
The World and Its Doings: Editorial Comment.
Chronicles of the Month.
Correspondence: Inquiries Answered .. The Editor
Departments:
  Sociology, Civics, and Economics.
  Woman and the Home.
  Art and Music.
  The Literary World: Book Reviews.
  The Educational World.
  Religious Thought and Opinion.
  Science and Discovery.
  Youth's Department.
  Business and Finance.
Index to Volume VIII.

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JOHN VANCE CHENEY,
Librarian Newberry Library, Chicago.

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BEARS SCORE A POINT.

UNDER PRESSURE STOCK MARKET FALLS OFF A LITTLE.

Declines as a Rule Did Not Extend as Far as One Per Cent—Little Show of Actual Liquidation in Evidence—News from Business World Is All Encouraging—More Vim than for Ten Years Past—Lower Money Rate in London.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Under the pressure not only of bear selling but under pressure that could be directly traced to important bull interests, today's stock market fell off somewhat. The bears had been nagging away for a week or so persistently and with some adroitness, but they made small impression on the market until help was afforded by influential interests on the bull side.

So general has been the recent insistence of professional Wall street that further reaction was due and must be brought about to keep the market healthful that finally it seems as if some operators who have been most aggressive in building up the market had concluded to turn in and assist in the reaction program just to knock quotations off somewhat, to dispose of the prating of their opponents.

Declines as a rule did not extend as far as 1 per cent, though a substantial list of stocks did fall that much. Of changes over 1 per cent advances were almost as abundant as losses.

Little show of actual liquidation was in evidence. Commission houses were not the conspicuous sellers. Outside investors who have taken stocks have not been waiting to buy at top prices. The public purchases started in on a scale far below where quotations now average, and any ordinary shake up in the market does not embarrass the average outsider who has been profiting through the recent advance.

More Vim in Business.

News from the business world changes in no way—all is encouraging. Commercially and industrially more vim is in business now than at any time in years, while the inspiring factor of easy money becomes daily more an established influence.

The Bank of England today gave emphasis to the growing cheapness of funds throughout the world by an unexpected reduction in its discount rate. Owners of money here and abroad alike find themselves unable to use their funds in the loan market with any profit and this must mean much for standard security values, for it is into securities that money unproductive elsewhere is sure to flow. Wall street was not expectant of the action which the Bank of England took in reducing its discount rate from 3½ to 2 per cent. Rather there have been forebodings in Wall street of tendencies toward tighter money at London, but all such apprehension disappears in the face of the British bank's official action. A Wall street authority having important foreign connections says that within the next sixty days it would not be strange if a money rate prevailed at London lower than had been touched in two years.

Buying for Import Interests.

Nothing was more notable in today's market than that, as weakness developed, buying orders on a large scale were being executed for import interests. Thus the decline brought about was largely a scoop, and nervous holders of stocks who let go simply seemed to be helping along the program of bigger and braver operators, thus able to get concessions.

Manhattan Elevated shares fell 2 per cent today on the announcement of active plans for giving the elevated railroad modern equipment. At the decline confident buying showed, however, and the movement now under way is called to bring to Manhattan securities many friends not hitherto in its list. When the new financial plans are made public they will include some cheerful surprises to stockholders. Incidentally there is likely to be readjustment of high rate Manhattan bonds.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Prices Make Fractional Net Declines in the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Prices made fractional net declines on the Stock Exchange today, with dealings in about 800,000 shares. Influenced by better London quotations and the reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount stocks opened strong, with advances of about half a point in the active list.

There was a disposition both here and abroad toward increased interests in low priced shares. Purchases for London account on balance reached about 25,000 shares, but it was estimated that about 150,000 shares of stock shipped from London would reach New York this week.

Advices indicating that the ratification of the peace treaty was likely had some influence on speculative sentiment and prices continued to rise most of the forenoon. Chesapeake and Ohio, International Silver, Louisville and Nashville, and Denver and Rio Grande moved up smartly. There was a sympathetic advance among the high priced stocks, but it was of only moderate proportions. Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison preferred, Tennessee Coal and Iron, C., C., C. and St. Louis, and Norfolk and Western preferred were strong.

Periods of strength were displayed by Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit, and Sugar. In the afternoon, the buying demand slackened, and the apparent inclinations of commission house customers to take profits induced traders to offer stocks downward, which in turn brought about some liquidation of weak holdings.

There were sharp recessions in a number of specialties, including People's Gas, Sugar, Tobacco, Twin City Rapid Transit, Metropolitan Traction, and Consolidated Gas. The weakness on latter stock was in a measure attributable to measures introduced in the New York Legislature for the reduction in the price of gas.

The grangers and a number of other stocks receded a point and over from the best. The selling for a time was on moderate dealings, but before the movement was over the volume increased considerably and prices got well below yesterday's closing.

In the late dealings there were slight rallies, led by Sugar, and the market closed firm. The announcement that the proposed issuance of Manhattan stocks for electrical equipment had been underwritten benefited Manhattan in the early dealings, but it failed to hold the advance.

The bond market showed more stability than stocks; the undertone being one of undoubted strength. In the final operations, however, profit taking in the active issues imparted an irregular close. Total sales, $4,800,000. Government bonds were unchanged in bid prices.

Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent; last loan, 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2½@3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485¾ for demand, and 483¼@483½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 484@486; commercial bills, 482@482½.

Silver certificates nominal, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds steady. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

Total sales of stocks today, 799,700 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Feb. 2.	Feb. 1.
A. D. T.	100	44	44	44	.....
Amn. Sugar	42,300	135¼	132¾	134	134¾
Do pfd	2,170	113½	113½	113½	114
Amn. Tobacco	13,100	147	145¼	145¼	147
Do pfd	120	136¾	136¾	136¾	.....
Amn. Cotton Oil	2,200	37⅝	36¼	36½	37¼
Do pfd	700	92½	91½	91½	90½
Atchison	10,400	23¼	22½	22⅝	23¼
Do pfd	58,900	63⅝	61⅝	61⅝	62½
Ann. Arbor Ry. pf	200	38	38	38	38⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co.	2,000	14¼	13½	13½	14
Do pfd	140	36½	36½	36½	38
Amn. Malting Co.	900	32⅝	32½	32½	32¼
Do pfd	300	85½	85	85	85
Am. St. & W. new	24,700	50¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
Do pfd new	2,900	97	96	96	96¼
B. & O. Wi.	1,100	58	58	58	57½
Do pfd	11,600	78⅝	77½	78¼	77½
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	22,500	94⅝	92½	92⅝	93¼
Bay State Gas	25,200	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7¼
Balto. & Ohio	100	70	70	70	.....
Col. Mid. pfd	500	21	20½	21	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	400	147½	146	147	148
Brunswick	170	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
Chi. Term	600	12⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
Do pfd	300	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
C., B. & Q.	23,500	136½	134⅝	135	135⅝
C. & N. W.	600	149½	148	148	149½
Do pfd	100	190	190	190	.....
C., M. & St. P.	16,300	128⅝	127	127⅞	128⅜
Do pfd	400	169	168⅜	168⅜	168½
C., R. I. & P.	6,700	119⅞	118½	118⅝	119⅜
C., St. P., M. & O	400	94½	94	94	94
Canada So	1,600	59⅝	59	59	59¼
Ches. & Ohio	60,900	31¼	29⅞	30½	30⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	10,600	62	60	60⅝	60⅝
Do pfd	400	100	98⅜	99⅝	98⅜
C. R. R. of N. J.	400	102	101¼	101¼	102
C. & E. I.	900	67⅝	66	66	67¼
Do pfd	100	116	116	116	117
Canada Pac	800	86½	86½	86½	.....
Con. Gas [N. Y.].	4,100	199¾	197	197⅝	199⅜
Col. So. 1st pfd	100	55½	55¼	55½	55¼
C. H. V. & Tol.	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3
C., L. & W.	1,600	13⅞	13	13	13¼
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	900	35	34¼	35	34
Do pfd	300	92	92	92	.....
C. & A.	800	174	172⅜	174	172
Con. Ice	300	49½	48⅞	49	50½
Cent. Pac	12,600	52⅝	51¼	51⅞	51⅞
C. I. & L.	200	9	9	9	.....
Chi. Gt. Western	11,700	17⅛	16½	16⅞	17⅛
Do pfd A	1,200	61	60	60	59⅝
Do pfd B	1,200	34⅛	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
D., L. & W.	100	158	158	158	.....
Del. & Hudson	100	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112
Den. & Rio G.	27,000	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23
Do pfd	10,500	76⅝	74⅝	75⅛	74½
Ft. W. R. G.	200	14½	14½	14½	.....
D. S. S. & A.	100	4½	4½	4½	.....
Do pfd	700	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
D. M. Fts.	4,600	23½	21⅝	22⅝	22
Erie	300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Do 1st pfd	1,500	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40
Edison	100	195½	195½	195½	196
E. & T. H.	200	39½	39½	39½	39
Fed. Steel	16,790	53⅝	52	52⅝	52¾
Do pfd	10,500	88½	87	87½	88
F. & P. M.	200	25	25	25	25
Do pfd	100	48	48	48	.....
General Electric	2,000	112½	111	112¼	111⅝
Int. St. Ry	13,100	34	30¼	33	.....
Int. Paper	4,800	65¼	64	64	65
Do pfd	200	92	92	92	93
Hawaiian C. & S.	100	66	66	66	.....
Ill. Central	1,400	117⅝	116⅝	116⅝	117⅝
Iowa Cent	2,400	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12¾
Do pfd	600	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	49
Glucose	1,500	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝	73¼
K. C., P. & G.	200	16½	16	16	16½
H. B. Claflin	1,000	109¼	108⅜	108⅜	109
Louis. & Nash	14,900	67	65⅞	66	66¼
Long Island	2,700	84½	81	81	82
L. E. & W.	4,000	22	19	19	20⅞
Do pfd	800	70½	69¼	69¼	71¼
Laclede Gas	1,300	55¼	54	54	55½
Knickerbocker	800	58	58	57	57
Do pfd	100	80	80	80	.....
Manhattan	23,700	116½	114	114¼	116¼
M., K. & T.	500	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½
Do pfd	3,800	39½	38⅝	38¼	39¼
Met. St. Ry	4,000	218	216⅝	217⅞	218
Mob. & Ohio	800	42	41	41	41½
Missouri Pac	8,400	48¼	46⅞	47¼	47⅞
Mex. National	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	5,200	47⅝	46	46½	46½
Do 2d pfd	6,200	84	79½	83½	79⅞
Nat. Biscuit	400	54	54	54	53⅜
Nor. Pac	18,100	52⅜	51⅜	51¾	52½
Do pfd	9,600	80⅞	79⅝	80	80¼
N. Y. Central	5,600	134⅝	133⅜	134	133⅝
Norfolk & W	4,000	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
Do pfd	5,700	71⅛	69½	69½	69⅜
North Amn. Co.	1,800	8½	8	8	8⅜
N. Y., Ont. & W.	8,300	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	22⅞
National Lead	1,000	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38¼
NYC&St L 2d pfd	200	37	36½	36½	.....
N. Y. Air Brake	300	145	145	145	144
N. Y., N. H. & H.	400	211	210	211	210
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	100	48	48	48	50
People's Gas	10,900	116¼	114⅝	115	116
Penna. R. R.	4,100	133⅛	132¼	132⅜	132¼
Pac. Mail	11,000	54⅛	52⅝	52⅞	53
Pullman	1,000	162	160	160	160
P., C., C. & St. L.	1,100	74⅞	73	73¼	74⅞
Do pfd	600	87	87	87	88
Reading	1,000	23¼	22	22⅝	23¼
Do 1st pfd	7,100	62½	60⅛	60⅞	61⅞
Do 2d pfd	5,200	33¼	32	32	32½
Rio. Grande West	200	41	40⅝	41	.....
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	74⅞
Southern Ry	5,500	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅝
Do pfd	13,300	51½	50¼	50⅜	50½
St. J. & G. I.	1,000	6	5½	5½	5¼
Do 1st pfd	200	51	51	51	52
Southern Pac	13,000	43	40⅝	41	41¼
St. L. & S. W.	1,500	10⅝	10	10	10
Do pfd	3,000	27⅝	26½	26½	27
St. L. & S. Fran.	2,200	13⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13⅜
Do 1st pfd	1,300	74½	73½	74	73⅝
Do 2d pfd	4,600	44½	43	43	43⅝
St. P. & Dul pfd.	100	104½	104½	104½	104½
Standard Dis.	5,300	25	24	24⅜	24
Do pfd	400	79	78⅜	79	78½
Texas Pac	10,800	21¼	20¼	20¼	20⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	6,400	45⅝	44¼	44½	44⅝
Third Ave	100	170	170	170	169½
Twin City	5,600	69⅛	67¼	67¼	68
Do pfd	200	138	138	138	137¾
Union Pac	14,700	48	46⅞	47¼	47⅜
Do pfd	19,800	81⅜	79⅝	80¼	80¼
U. S. Rubber	3,700	52¼	51¼	51⅜	52¼
Do pfd	400	116⅝	116¼	116¼	116
U. P., D. & G.	300	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
U. S. Leather	1,500	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝
Do pfd	4,900	73⅞	73¼	73¼	73½
U. S. Express	400	58¼	57	58¼	.....
Tex. Land	700	15	15	15	.....
W. & L. E.	800	12¼	12	12	12¼
Do pfd	600	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	34
Wabash	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
Do pfd	2,700	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅝
Western Union	1,700	96	95¼	95⅜	95⅜
Wis. Cent	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
W. & L. E. 1st	300	62	61½	62	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	108½	United States	36
American	141	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s	107¼
United States new 4s reg	128⅜@128⅞
United States coupon	128½@129
United States 4s	112 @112¼
United States coupon	112¾@113½
United States 2s	99
United States 5s reg	111½@112¼
United States 5s coupon	111½@112½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

140000	Atch gen 4s	101⅞@102
763000	do adjmt	83¼@84
3000	Ann Arbor 4s	90
27000	A-N W 1st	95⅝@96
5000	Adams Ex 4s	106¾
1000	B C R-N 1st	108½
11000	B W-W 1st.	90
39000	B-O 4s	99⅝@100
25000	Bkln Queens Co 5s.	107½@108
1000	B R P gm 5s	110
7000	Can So 1st	110@110¼
236000	Cent Ga con 5s..	92½@93
1000	do 1st inc...	39¼
66000	C-O gen 4½s	96@½
5000	do R-A 1st con 4s	106
1000	C B-Q con 7s	115
1000	do conv 5s..	137¼
26000	do Neb ex 4s	108
10000	C-E 1st	115½
13000	Chi Terml 4s	95½
47000	C C C-St L gm 4s	94@¼
10000	C I-L 5s	118¾
23000	C R I-P 4s..	107¼
150000	C G W deb..	89¾
26000	C H V-T 5s	74@½
80000	Colo So 4s.	87@¼
4000	C-NWS F 5s	109½
1000	do gold bonds	113
4000	C N J gm 5s reg	114
5000	do 5s	105½
10000	D-W 1st	88
7000	D-RG imp 5s	104½@105⅝
6000	Det Gas 5s..	96
5000	E-T H gm 5s	102
5000	Edi El 1st..	112¼
6000	E L-B S 5s	103¼@½
74000	Erie prior 4s	93⅝@94
6000	F-P M 5s	101
1000	FtW-R G 1st	62¾
3000	G A Pac 1st.	124½
11000	Ill C Louis 3½s	94⅞
5000	do 4s 1952...	107
5000	do 4s 1953...	104
9000	I-Gt N 1st..	124½
4000	I-Gt N 2d..	94½
1000	do 3d	61
10000	Ia Cent 1st 5s	109½
35000	K C P-G 1st	71@½
4000	Kings Co El 1st	70
7000	LE-W 1st 5s	118@½
2000	L-N gm	118½
3000	do unf 4s...	96¼
10000	L E-St L con 5s tr	51@52
1000	Laclede Gas 5s	107½
5000	L I ferry 4½s	101
2000	LVal 1st NY	92
16000	do 4½s	105½@106
150000	Man con 4s	105½@106
15000	Met St Ry 5s	121¼@122
35000	M K-T 1st 4s	93½@⅞
148000	do 2d...	67⅜@68¼
25000	M-O gm 4s.	87@½
4000	do new 6s...	126
10000	MK-T 5s Tex	87
24000	Mo P con 6s	114¼@½
2000	do 1st coll 5s	93
5000	do tr 5s	95
4000	Met El 1st..	117
5000	M K-E 1st..	104
108000	N Y C L S 3½s	100@¼
19000	do MC 3½s..	99
16000	N Y N H-H deb..	178¼@180
1000	N Y O-W ref 4s	105@¼
2000	do 5s	106⅝
83000	N-W 4s..	92⅝@⅞
3000	N Y S-W gm 5s	97½
10000	Nat Stch 6s.	104
11000	NY-NE 7s..	120⅝
32000	N Y-G L 1st	103¼@¾
5000	NY C-St L 4s	107⅝
19000	N P gen lien 3s	68⅜@⅞
58000	do prior 4s	103¼@½
2000	O S L 6s	129
11000	do con 5s..	111½
3000	O R-N 4s	102⅜
1000	O-M 4s	103½
82000	P-W 1st 4s	82¼@⅝
13000	P-E 1st.	87¾@88¼
1000	P-E inc	30⅞
2000	P D-E 1st..	96
4000	Pac coast 1st	106¼@½
17000	R G W 1st	93½@94
135000	Rdg gen 4s	88@½
8000	StL-SF 4s..	87⅝
2000	do gm 6s..	123⅜
12000	do 2d class B	114½
31000	StL-SW 1st	91@92
247000	do 2d inc	51⅞@53¼
30000	St L-I M 5s	111⅝@112
85000	SoRy 5s	105@106½
5000	Seaside 1st..	101
6000	S V-N E 1st 4s	97¼@½
3000	SA-AP 4s	79
20000	S R T inc...	29@⅜
15000	StPM-M Dak ex	125½
27000	Tex P 1st 5s	111⅝@112¼
836000	do 2d inc	49½@50¼
33000	T-N O 5s	103⅜@104¼
2000	T C-I B div.	108
12000	T-O C 1st...	106
13000	T St L-K C 1st	103@105⅞
68000	UP 4s	104⅜@105
12000	U S 3s new..	107¼
2000	Ulster-D 1st	100
6000	Wab 1st 5s	114½@⅝
27000	do 2d ex int	96⅝@97¼
35000	do deb ser B	37@¼
441000	Wis C 1st tr	66@67
3000	W N Y-P inc	16
9000	W-E 1st	103
25000	W S gtd 4s reg	112½

ANOTHER DROP IN BANK RATE.

Discount Rate Now Three Per Cent—"Cereal" Is a New Chicago Industrial—Strawboard Report.

The Bank of England discount rate was lowered yesterday from 3½ to 3 per cent. That the tendency should continue toward cheaper rates in the chief money centers of the old world, as well as in this country, indicates that bankers and stock market operators who are figuring merely on local conditions, causes and effects, may go much astray by failing to appreciate the universal and unrestricted cheapening movement in the money markets. There is no wave of dearer money originating abroad which shall make money dearer here; also foreigners must realize that conditions in the American money market are not favorable to the bulling of their own money markets. Until international speculation shall become developed on some enormous scale, and increased industrial expansion all over the world shall create more of a universal demand for funds, it seems likely that money will remain cheap in every part of the world, or even get cheaper. When the change comes, however, the tide of dear money may set in suddenly, swift, and strong.

"Cereal" at a Premium.

It develops that the deal which Arthur J. Eddy has been working on since the successful closing of the carbon deal is connected with a consolidation of all plants in the United States making special cereal food preparations. The new company will be capitalized at about $35,000,000, $15,000,000 preferred 7 per cent and $20,000,000 common. The deal is spoken of as "gilt edged" by prominent local financial interests which have examined into it. It is stated that one of the companies participating in the deal, that which manufactures "Quaker Oats," alone makes nearly $1,000,000 profit annually, or about enough to pay all dividends on the preferred stock. A big part of the business includes the export trade to England, which is enormous and becoming more so each year. The chief element of strength in the new company is that which has been considered so important in the case of the National Biscuit company—that is, that all of the constituent companies make their products under well established trademarks and have passed the period when their products can meet with successful competition. The underwriting for the new deal has been fully taken, and at certain brokers' offices yesterday was already bid 3 premium.

Strawboard Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the American Strawboard company President Newcomb promised the stockholders that if a deal now pending for the consolidation of outside strawboard mills becomes successfully consummated, American Strawboard stock can be safely considered a 4 per cent dividend payer. During the last year the company would easily have earned 4 per cent but for the constant breaking of trade agreements by some of the smaller plants. With only one other company in the field, it would be quite easy to maintain prices and regulate the output. President Newcomb said that the completion of this combination of outside mills could probably be announced in a few days, and that thereafter the great obstacle to the success of the strawboard industry during the last few years would become eliminated.

The profits of the American Strawboard company in 1898 were $115,862.09, against $89,703 in 1897—the best showing that the company has made since 1894, when the net revenue amounted to but $52,000. The bills receivable are $11,584.28, against $2,069 in 1897. The accounts payable are about $32,000 less than in 1897. The surplus is

(Continued on tenth page.)

COARSE GRAIN STRONG.

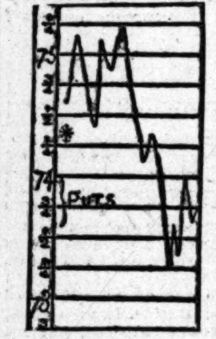
CORN AND OATS ADVANCE IN FACE OF WHEAT CONCESSIONS.

May Corn Gains 1 Cent in Two Days, While May Wheat Declines 2 Cents—Speculative Market Is Supported by the Cash Market Conditions—St. Louis Houses Are Free Sellers of Wheat—Big Clearances Only Cause a Temporary Rally.

The corn market has come into prominence again on account of its display of independent strength. For two days in succession it has closed at material net advances, in face of sharp declines in wheat. The low prices for May corn on Wednesday and again yesterday were only a shade below the closing prices of the previous day. There has been more or less aggressive selling similar to that in wheat, the best selling of this kind yesterday being credited to St. Louis. The market, however, has stubbornly resisted any efforts to force down prices, and has shown a disposition to recover promptly from declines. There has been commission house buying, in which some of the prominent local people who have been consistently bullish on corn have been represented, and some extensive short lines have been taken in. The strength has not been due to any great speculative activity, as the recent trade has been rather light. The speculative market, however, has had the support of a strong cash situation, which has not been the case in wheat. The country offerings are not large, and it is claimed that corn is not accumulating at country stations but is kept moving. The shipping demand has been good, and at no time has the cash market been materially out of line with futures. The seaboard has reported good export engagements and clearances have been liberal. Yesterday's clearances were 691,000 bu. The new export business was placed at 84 loads. The sample market has been firm and the whole undertone decidedly strong. The Price Current told of improvement in the position of corn caused by the cold weather, but notes the tardy marketing of grain. So long as the country offerings are light and the shipping demand good the predictions of increased movement on the lower freight rates from the West do not attract any particular attention. Local receipts yesterday were 610 cars, or rather less than the estimate. The total primary receipts did not greatly exceed those of a year ago, and were not much in excess of the clearances. The conspicuous pit buying was by Baldwin-Gurney, Bartlett-Frazier, Comstock, and Pringle. On the decline a lot of July corn was sold by commission houses. On track and f. o. b. sales by sample were as follows: No grade, 30c; No. 4, 31@32¾c; No. 3, 34@34¼c; No. 3 yellow, 34@36¼c; No. 2, yellow, 37@38c; No. 3 white, 34@34¼c; No. 2 white, 37½@38¼c; ears, 34@35c. Billed through: No. 4, 32@34¼c; No. 3, 32½@34c; No. 3 yellow, 33@33¼c; No. 2 yellow, 36½c; No. 3 white, 32¾@33¼c.

Sharp Decline in Wheat.

At the low point yesterday May wheat was 6¼c below the recent high price on the crop. The influential selling was by St. Louis houses, supplemented by a lot of wheat sold by Schwartz-Dupee, who are given the credit of representing the Wall street interest in wheat. All of the St. Louis houses were sellers and part of the business was supposed to be for Kauffman. The market covered a wide range. On two occasions May wheat sold at 75¼c bid, a price showing an advance of ¾c from the previous close. The strength in corn was sufficiently pronounced to be a factor and the second rally was helped by the showing of clearances aggregating 964,000 bu. The aggressive commission house selling finally forced the May price down to 73¼c, or over a cent below the closing price of Wednesday. There was only fractional recovery before the close as compared to practically complete recovery in coarse grain. Liverpool was easy, closing with a decline of ¼d to ⅜d, but the continental markets were fractionally higher. Paris was up 5 to 15 centimes and Antwerp 12½ centimes. Private cables quoted Berlin and Amsterdam up the equivalent of ¼c and ⅜c respectively. The Northwestern markets were relatively strong and Northwestern receipts were more nearly in line with last week and last year at 463 cars, 489 cars, and 403 cars respectively. It is believed that the Minneapolis stock will show no change for the week. Flour sales at Minneapolis Wednesday were only 25,000 brls and the authorities there are rather bearish on flour market conditions. Local receipts were 85 cars, against 143 a week ago and 46 a year ago. The carlot offerings were small, with perhaps a little improvement in the demand. The differences in some cases were narrower, but in a few cases were even wider than on Wednesday.



May wheat range.

Provisions closed at or above the last prices of Wednesday. The market covered a fair range, an early advance on higher priced hogs and the strength in grain being followed by a sharp decline on which the influential selling was said to be for Armour. The majority of the packers seem disposed to be bullish at the present prices. The rib stock was lighter than expected and the showing on lard and pork rather heavier. The Western markets had 75,900 hogs or 50 per cent more than last year. The local market was up 5c on receipts of 34,000 hogs, and an estimate of 27,000 today. The cash demand for product is indifferent, but shipments were liberal at nearly 3,000,000 lbs.

Fair Trade in Oats.

In oats the general disposition was to hold the market up, although it was without support from any special source. From an opening at 28⅛@28¼c for May, about the closing of the day before, prices got up to 28½c, but eased off from that point. The conditions were such that any considerable offerings would have brought about a break. There was a good shipping interest in the market, which helped not only hold it up but made a slight advance. Receipts were 107,700 bu, against 201,200 bu on the corresponding day last year. Shipments were 221,000 bu, against 249,000 bu last year. Samples were moderately active and steady, with sales on track and f. o. b. as follows: No. 4 white, 29¾@30¼c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30¾c; No. 2, 28@28¼c. Billed through: No. 3, 27½c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30¼c; No. 2, 27¾@28c.

Rye was firm with rather more inquiry, though it came far from being an active market. No. 2 cash was unchanged at 56c. May sold at 57⅞c and also at 58c, closing at these prices bid and asked respectively. Local export sales were 50,000 bu, with 80,000 bu at New York. Barley was about steady at substantially unchanged prices, but the demand was only moderate. There were 40 cars on the inspection sheet, but sample offerings were light. Feed grades were called 41@42c and malting about 42@43c. Seeds were easy at unchanged prices, $2.45 for March timothy and $6.35 for contract clover. Flaxseed was extremely dull; practically no orders, as compared with recent business, were in the market. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.18½, and a particularly choice car at $1.18¾. May ranged from $1.17½ to $1.18, closing $1.17¾. Local receipts were 8 cars. Duluth reported 7 and Minneapolis 8 cars. Hay was firm under light offerings. Receipts, 425 tons; shipments, 50 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $8.50@9.00; No. 2 do, $7.50; No. 3 do, $6.25; not graded do, $7.00; choice prairie, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 do, $7.00@7.50; No. 2 do, $6.00@6.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

It is figured that stocks of wheat in country elevators have decreased 1,000,000 bu this week and are now 6,500,000 bu. The visible is about a standoff. No considerable quantity of wheat is offered to arrive.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 80 cars; corn, 700 cars; oats, 165 cars; hogs, 28,000.

The Kansas City stock of provisions increased materially during January, in face of the fact that less hogs were packed there than during the same month last year.

The Price Current summary is as follows: "Most of the wheat area has snow protection from the prevailing hard freezing. Average position is only moderately lowered in the recent past, and the general promise is good. Cold weather bettering condition of corn. Grain movement continues tardy. Packing, 535,000 hogs, against 475,000 last year."

The bears claim that a lot of ribs and pork which should appear in the local showing of stocks have been omitted and that no account is taken of supplies in other than regular warehouses. The total amount of products on hand is about 301,349,000 lbs, against 248,475,000 lbs one month ago and 246,753,000 lbs one year ago. The aggregate stocks of all kinds of meats on hand are 220,420,462 lbs, against 191,503,592 lbs one month ago and 164,000,300 lbs one year ago. The stocks of porvisions on hand at Chicago are 52,874,000 lbs more than on Dec. 31, and 54,596,000 lbs more than one year ago.

The position and distribution of the world's stock of lard is given by the Fairbank company as follows:

	1899, Feb. 1.	1899, Jan. 1.	1898, Feb. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	47,500	42,000	47,500
Other British ports	8,000	10,000	12,000
Hamburg	12,000	15,000	32,500
Bremen	3,500	5,000	2,000
Berlin	3,000	2,000	10,000
Baltic ports	10,000	6,000	5,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Mannheim	2,500	2,000	1,000
Antwerp	7,000	7,000	12,000
French ports	6,000	6,000	17,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	100,500	96,000	140,500
Afloat for Europe	74,000	80,000	75,000
Total in Europe and afloat	174,500	176,000	215,500
Chicago contract	119,412	74,158	157,868
Chicago, other kind	15,221	5,186	8,676
East St. Louis	10,000	10,000	2,278
Kansas City	19,646	9,531	18,911
Omaha	8,464	3,707	6,723
New York	17,239	20,152	19,233
Total tcs	364,482	298,794	429,189

On the curb wheat was 73⅝c, and corn 38¼@38⅜c. Puts on May wheat 72⅞@73c, and calls 74¼c. Puts on corn, 38⅛c, call 38⅝c.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 3, 1898.
WHEAT.				
February	.....	.......@.......	.....	98
May	74⅝	73¼@ 75¼	73⅜	94⅝
July	72⅝	71½@ 73	71⅞	84¼
CORN.				
February	.....	35¾@ 36⅜	36¼	27
May	37⅝	37⅝@ 38⅜	38¼	29
July	38¼	38 @ 38⅞	38⅝	30½
September	38⅝	38⅝@ 39⅛	38¾	31¼
OATS.				
February	.....	.......@.......	27⅜	.....
May	28¼	28⅛@ 28½	28⅜	24¼
July	26⅜	26⅜@ 26⅞	26⅝	22⅝
MESS PORK.				
February	.....	.......@.......	10.20	.....
May	10.40	10.35 @10.55	10.42½	10.20
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
February	.....	.......@.......	5.65	.....
May	5.82½	5.82½@ 5.90	5.85	4.95
July	5.92½	5.95 @ 6.02½	5.97½	5.02½
September	6.05	6.07½@ 6.12½	6.07½	.....
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
February	.....	.......@.......	5.05	.....
May	5.17½	5.15 @ 5.25	5.17½	5.05
July	5.27½	5.27½@ 5.35	5.27½	5.15
September	5.40	.......@.......	5.40	5.30

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Red winter wheat	1	14	...	15
Red spring wheat	1	4	...	5
Spring wheat	12	49	4	65
Corn	80	376	154	610
Oats	14	115	20	149
Rye	7	1	2	10
Barley	..	15	25	40
Totals	115	574	205	894

Inspected out: 33,000 bu spring wheat, 216,600 bu corn, 12,500 bu rye.

FARM PRODUCE GENERALLY STEADY

Moderate Demand for Nearly Everything on the List.

General trade in farm produce was light and featureless, with steady conditions prevailing so far as prices were concerned. Potatoes are becoming slightly more active on the track market now that weather conditions are warmer, but prices, with the new activity which has come into the market, are slightly in the ascendant. Holders experience little difficulty in securing 40c for choice Burbanks, while most any kind of mixed lots bring from 30c up. In vegetables generally the conditions are little changed. Cabbage continues high and scarce for good kinds. So far as observable no game except ducks is now being received, and the street is rapidly clearing of accumulations.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 13@14c. Dairies: Extras, 16c; firsts, 15c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 9½@9¾c; Young Americas, 10½@11c; twins, 9½@10c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, 17@17½c.

Game—Mallard ducks, $4.50 per doz; teal, $1.75@2.25 per doz; canvasback, $8.00@12.00 per doz; venison, 8@9c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@7½c per lb; chickens, 8@8½c; geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz. Dressed: Turkeys, dry picked, 8@11c per lb; chickens, 8½@9c; ducks, 6@7½c; geese, 5@7c.

Roasting pigs—12@18 lbs weight, 75c@$1.00; fancy, $1.25.

Green fruits—Apples, fall, $2.00@2.50 per brl; good to fancy, No. 1, $3.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; lemons, Messina, $2.25@3.50; California, $2.25@2.50; grapes, Catawbas, New York, $2.00@2.25 per crate; cranberries, fancy Cape Cod, $5.00@5.25 per brl; common, $3.00@4.00; oranges, California navels, $2.25@3.00; seedlings, $1.75@2.00 per box.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $1.75@2.00 per doz; celery, Michigan, 75c@$2.00 per 5@7-doz case; home-grown, 10@15c per doz; cabbage, Holland, $1.40@1.60 per brl; $25.00@28.00 per ton; potatoes, 32@40c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.25@1.50 per brl; hand-picked pea beans, new, $1.15@1.16; old, $1.13@1.14; cucumbers, $1.25@1.50 per doz; squash, Hubbard, $12.00 per ton; turnips, rutabagas, 25@30c per ½ bu; green peppers, $1.00@1.25 per 6-basket crate; parsnips, 75c per bu; radishes, 40@50c per doz; lettuce, Boston, fresh, $2.50@3.50 per 6-basket case.

Veal—50@60-lb weight, 6@6½c; 60@75-lb, 6½@7c; 75@100-lb, 7½@8½c; 100@110-lb, 9@9½c.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

	—Receipts— 1899.	1898.	—Shipments— 1899.	1898.
Apples, brls	223	1,806	134	157
Beans, bu	2,749	493	1,017	2,018
B. Corn, lbs	14,740	32,925	1,590	37,000
Butter, lbs	480,655	507,425	392,259	405,468
Cheese, lbs	147,865	196,390	88,482	113,685
D. fruits, lbs	183,263	26,250	50,665	75,835
Eggs, pkgs	3,191	2,624	1,640	3,025
Game, pkgs	23	27	14	73
Hay, tons	425	723	50	13
Hides, lbs	281,899	343,440	121,440	149,170
Hops, lbs	.....	57,800	.....	.....
Potatoes, bu	3,225	11,025	574	26,321
Poultry, lbs	132,100	130,552	60,434	70,270
Poultry, coops	12	181	.....	.....
Wools, lbs	68,086	21,660	96,198	23,703

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Flour—Receipts, 21,402 brls; exports, 10,294 brls; neglected with buyers about 15c apart.

Wheat—Receipts, 64,000 bu; exports, 110,520 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 82c f. o. b. afloat, spot; 80½c f. o. b. afloat to arrive. Options opened stronger on foreign buying, but sold off. Although liquidation seemed less prominent than yesterday bulls were timid, and when, in the afternoon, St. Louis sold heavily, local houses quickly unloaded forenoon purchases and prompted a weak close at ¼@½c net decline. The export trade was large and clearances heavy. March, 80⅝@81⅛c, closed 80⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 8,775 bu; exports, 113,710 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 44⅝@46c f. o. b. afloat, new or old. Options opened firm, and, except for a reaction at midday with wheat, was well held all day on further large export purchases, closing firm at ¼c net advance. May, 42⅛@43 1-16c, closing at 42⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 18,060 bu; exports, 665 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 34½c; No. 2 white, 36c. Options dull.

Metals—Following the recent advance scored copper made an additional gain today of 50 points, showing marked strength on the rise. The changes in other departments were less radical, though the undertone was fully as firm as at any time during the present upward movement. Continued favorable advices from the West and abroad were largely responsible for the further improvement in the local market. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants firm at $8.50 nominal; lake copper, strong and higher, with $17.50 bid and $17.75 asked; tin, strong, with $25.00 bid and $25.25 asked; lead, strong, with $4.70 bid and $4.75 asked; spelter, strong, with $5.80 bid and $5.90 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.30 and for copper $17.50@18.00.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points higher and further improved on encouraging cables from Europe and Brazilian markets, light receipts, large warehouse deliveries, decrease in American visible, less bearish statistical situation generally, and support from bull faction; trading moderate and chiefly professional. Closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales, 14,500 bags, including February, 5.55c; March, 5.65c; May, 5.80c; August, 6.05c; September, 6.05c; October, 6.15c; November, 6.15c; December, 6.25c. Spot coffee—Rio, quiet but steady; No. 7, invoice, 6⅝c; No. 7, jobbing, 7¼c. Mild steady. Cordova, 7½@14c.

Cotton—The cotton market made a good start, but eased off, with trading considerably less active for a period of over two weeks. Net news was generally of a bullish purport. Strong English cables were largely responsible for an advance of 4 to 6 points at the opening. Other factors to the better ruling of the market were the discouraging weather reports from nearly all sections of the South, estimates for a light movement at both ports and interior towns, and continued gratifying accounts from New England and the cloth market. The selling pressure acted as an incentive to the bears and at times purchasing was quite freely indulged in. A few Wall street firms were seen to be resisting any reaction, and absorbed large blocks of the May and August deliveries. New Orleans was a buyer early in the day, but sold on the break. Liverpool, except for scattered buying around the opening, was a persistent seller. The market closed steady at a net loss of 2@4 points. Spot closed quiet; middle uplands, 6⅜c; middle gulf, 6⅝c. Sales, 141 bales.

Cotton—Futures closed steady. February, 6.05c; March, 6.07c; April, 6.08c; May, 6.11c; June, 6.11c; July, 6.12c; August, 6.15c; September, 5.95c; October, 5.96c; November, 5.96c; December, 5.99c.

Butter—Receipts, 4,610 pkgs. Firm; Western creamery, 14@19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 12@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 118 pkgs. Firm; large white, 10¼c; small white, 11@11¼c; large colored, 10½c; small colored, 11@11¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,539 pkgs. Firm; Western, 19½c; Southern, 18@19½c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16@3⅝c; refined strong; crushed, 5½c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 2.—The wheat market was not free today from the influence of the break of yesterday. The opening, however, was strong and higher. The market became weak after noon and May closed at 71⅝c and July at 72c. The weakness today was due almost entirely to the selling of small lots of wheat for buyers poorly managed. There was a much firmer feeling on cash wheat today. Millers were free buyers and most offerings were disposed of early in the session. There was a fair buying by outside mills. No. 1 Northern spot, 72@73c; to arrive, 72c; No. 2, 70@70¼c; to arrive, 70c; No. 3, 67@69c. Flour quiet; first patents, $3.80@3.90; second patents, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $2.70@2.90.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—Wheat weak; No. 2 hard, 65@66c; No. 3, 62@64c; No. 2 red, 73c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 spring, 64@65c; No. 3, 59@62c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white, 33¼c; No. 3, 33c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 29@29¼c. Rye lower; No. 2, 54½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Wheat lower; No. 2 cash, elevator, 74c; track, 74@75c; February, 74¼c; May, 76⅝c bid; July, 70c; No. 2 hard, 68@68¼c. Corn irregular; No. 2 cash and track and February, 35½c; May, 36⅜c bid; July, 36⅝c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 28¼c bid; track, 29c;

(Continued on tenth page.)

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

MARKED SCARCITY OF SMALLER SIZES OF COAL.

Demand Such That the Stocks at Northern Points Are Being Rapidly Diminished and Before the Season Is Over May Be Reduced to Points Lower than Ever Before Known—Talk of Combinations Which Cannot Yet Take Place.

The feature of the wholesale coal market is a marked scarcity of the smaller sizes of anthracite at this point and a probability, based on present prospects, that stocks at Northern points—Duluth, Milwaukee, and other places, will be reduced to a point lower than ever before in the history of the trade.

Reports are current of an extensive anthracite coal deal which is expected to bring in millions of dollars to the coal interests, but the best posted men in the trade say nothing can be done until after the annual Lackawanna meeting.

No special interest attaches to the 25c advance on hard coal on Feb. 1. It is asserted that anthracite prices could not be greatly increased even if it were the intention to do so, as bituminous coal practically regulates the market, and it would drive out a large part of the anthracite product if a prohibitive price should be established. In order to better regulate the hard coal trade steps are being taken to place soft coal on a better basis. The operators in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have made concessions to the miners, and when the West Virginia operators swing into line it is hoped to see a better condition of things.

It is said there is now an excessive demand for chestnut size throughout the West, and it is claimed that the farmers have become good buyers of chestnut coal, having now got money, and returned to burning coal instead of wood, corn, hay, etc., which were favorite fuels when they had no cash for coal purchases.

The demand for coal has increased for furnace use. Correspondingly with the demand for pig iron in this industry, nearly 12,000,00 tons of pig iron were produced last year, and it was not sufficient for the consumption, as the stocks in hand were reduced. There is, however, an ample reserve capacity of idle furnaces, if needed, estimated at 4,500,000 annual output, that may be brought into service, preventing much advance in prices, but will provide for increased demand during the current year, and thus further stimulate the coal trade.

Bituminous coal is in fair to good demand at all large distributing points in the West. There is also a better supply generally, though the output has been materially reduced by reason of the prevailing epidemic, and at many mines the working forces are from 25 to 35 per cent less than what they were in December. This, together with other causes, has conduced to keep down production. By reason of the unseasonable weather consumption has been greatly curtailed on all the better grades, thereby lessening the demand, yet there is no heavy supply of coal at any point. Steam coal is moving fairly well and consumption steadily increasing, not only locally, but at all large manufacturing centers. Still, there is a somewhat easier feeling in the market, due in a measure to the peaceful outcome of the interstate convention of operators and miners at Pittsburg. This settlement of the wage scale of miners for the year commencing April 1 precludes the probability of any serious strike in the competitive States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and while there may be more or less trouble in the several States it will not be widespreading as it will be confined to the point or points affected. Having this in view, and the further fact that mining conditions this year will be practically the same as they were in 1898, operators can make contracts based upon the figures which now prevail. The outlook for a good and heavy all-round consumption is fair, as apparently commercial and industrial prosperity is assured for some time to come.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing houses not included) for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 30	15,621	113	27,992	15,345
Tuesday, Jan. 31	2,761	631	31,143	18,746
Wednesday, Feb. 1	12,396	357	37,266	18,611
Thursday, Feb. 2	9,500	200	32,000	13,000
Totals	40,278	1,301	128,401	65,702
Same period last w'k	49,268	1,478	148,083	68,281
Same period 1898	40,905	1,039	121,150	50,897
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 30	4,345	.....	4,687	374
Tuesday, Jan. 31	1,427	.....	3,511	.....
Wednesday, Feb. 1	2,412	.....	4,074	197
Thursday, Feb. 2	3,500	50	3,500	2,000
Totals	11,680	62	15,772	2,571
Same period last w'k	12,990	97	15,214	4,383
Same period 1898	12,374	11	24,317	5,346

January receipts at undermentioned markets for two years:

	1899.	1898.	Loss.	Gain.
CATTLE.				
Chicago	191,564	213,987	22,423	......
Kansas City	139,400	148,400	9,000	......
Omaha	41,700	43,400	1,700	......
St. Louis	57,700	86,500	28,800	......
St. Joseph	17,100	3,200	......	13,900
Totals	447,464	495,487	48,023	......
HOGS.				
Chicago	864,849	757,245	......	89,604
Kansas City	322,900	375,300	52,400	......
Omaha	195,000	159,600	......	35,400
St. Louis	228,400	156,000	......	72,400
St. Joseph	108,500	51,900	......	56,600
Totals	1,701,649	1,499,945	......	201,704
SHEEP.				
Chicago	354,140	319,799	......	34,341
Kansas City	69,500	66,900	......	2,600
Omaha	82,000	87,300	5,300	......
St. Louis	24,700	21,000	......	3,700
St. Joseph	7,200	100	......	7,100
Totals	537,540	495,999	......	41,541

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,500 cattle, 28,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep, against 3,335 cattle, 27,145 hogs, and 8,012 sheep a week ago, and 3,287 cattle, 23,677 hogs, and 7,067 sheep the corresponding Friday a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 230@258 lbs cost $3.84@3.86; 235-lb butchers, $3.88; 176-lb bacon, $3.72; and 101@120-lb pigs, $3.64@3.55. Armour bought 1,500, Anglo-American 3,000, Boyd & Lunham 1,000, Chicago 2,800, Continental 1,800, Hammond 1,000, International 3,500, Lipton 1,200, Morris 1,500, Swift 4,600, butchers 1,600; shippers, 3,500; total, 27,000; left over, 8,000.

The average weight of cattle received at Chicago last month was 1,097 lbs, the lightest January average since 1895. Average weight of sheep, 90 lbs, the second lightest January average on record.

Last month Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 430,000 cattle, 1,593,000 hogs, and 530,000 sheep, against 495,000 cattle, 1,500,000 hogs, and 495,000 sheep for January, 1898. Last December the four markets received 2,058,000 hogs and last November 1,774,000.

Cattle—The cattle market opened steady, but later weakened and closed 10c lower for native steers. Texas cattle ruled steady, and native butcher stock strong. Trade was active early but finished dull, with some late arrivals left. Native steers sold at $4.00@6.25, with a fancy 1,840-lb show animal at $6.75. One load, averaging 1,711 lbs, sold at $6.25, with $5.90 the next highest. Most of the steers sold at $4.85@5.70. Cornfed Western steers sold at $4.10@5.65; straight Texas steers, 781@996 lbs, $4.00@4.45; native butcher stock, $2.00@4.25; calves, $4.00@7.12½; and feeding cattle, $3.50@4.75. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to extra beeves, 1,300@1,700 lbs	$5.90@6.30
Fair to choice steers, 1,000@1,400 lbs	4.85@5.80
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,300 lbs	4.20@5.10
Common to choice fed Western steers	4.15@5.85
Poor to choice fed Texas steers	3.80@5.10
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	4.00@4.80
Fair to good beef cows	2.80@3.60
Common to best canning cows	2.00@2.75
Calves, fair to fancy veal	6.00@7.25
Calves, plain to good heavy	4.00@5.75
Feeding cattle, 600@1,00 lbs	3.00@4.65
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,700 lbs	2.80@4.25

Hogs—The market opened strong at 5c advance, but closed weak, with 8,000, mostly late arrivals, left in the pens. A wreck on the Northwestern road delayed 160 carloads of all kinds of live stock, most of which arrived too late for the market. Receipts were about up to expectations, and the quality slightly improved. Armour bought only 1,500. Other packers bought quite freely. Sales were at $3.60@3.97½, bulk $3.80@3.90; pigs, $3.30@3.70, bulk $3.50@3.55. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs	$3.85@3.97½
Fair to choice heavy packing	3.75@3.90
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs	3.80@3.92½
Rough heavy packing	3.60@3.70
Selected light, 145@195 lbs	3.60@3.85
Common to choice light mixed	3.65@3.82½
Common to good 90@140-lb pigs	3.30@3.70
Culls and poor stuff	1.50@3.50

Sheep—Desirable grades ruled steady and poor to fair weak to a shade lower. Trade was active, especially for good grades. Lambs sold at $4.00@5.00, bulk $4.80@4.90; yearling wethers, 86@104 lbs, $4.20@4.60; native sheep, $2.80@4.30, bulk $3.80@4.20; Western sheep, $3.00@4.30; ewes sold at $3.60@4.00, and 120@146-lb export sheep at $4.10@4.30. Revised quotations follow:

Fair to fancy native wethers	$4.10@4.50
Common to choice mixed natives	2.80@4.35
Common to prime Western muttons	3.00@4.30
Fair to fancy yearlings	4.20@4.60
Native lambs, choice to fancy	4.80@5.00
Native lambs, inferior to good	4.00@4.75
Fair to heavy Western lambs	4.60@5.00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400. Market active, steady; native beef steers, $4.00@5.50; Western steers, $3.80@4.80; Texas steers, $3.70@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.45; canners, $2.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.80@5.00; calves, $4.50@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,700. Market 5@10c higher; heavy, $3.45@3.75; mixed, $3.00@3.65; light, $3.60@3.67½; pigs, $3.00@3.50; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500. Market steady; native muttons, $3.75@4.30; Westerns, $3.00@4.15; stockers, $2.60@3.70; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady to strong. Native steers, $4.00@5.85; Texas steers, $3.00@4.75; Texas cows, $2.75@3.30; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.00; bulls, $3.15@4.40. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000. Market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.55@3.70; heavies, $3.60@3.80; packers, $3.50@3.75; mixed, $3.50@3.70; lights, $3.40@3.62½; Yorkers, $3.55@3.62½; pigs, $3.25@3.42½. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market strong; lambs, $4.25@5.10; muttons, $2.50@4.15.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including 1,000 Texans; market steady and active; native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.80; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.55@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.65; Texas and Indian steers, $3.75@4.80; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500. Market steady; pigs and lights, $3.60@3.70; packers, $3.70@3.80; butchers', $3.80@3.90.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Beeves—Receipts, 322; no sales; feeling steady. Cables lower. Live cattle, 11@12c; tops, 12½c; refrigerator beef, 9½c per lb. Shipments, 200 cattle. Calves—Receipts, 113. Quiet and steady. Good veals, $7.77½@8.00; car of Southern calves, $4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,522. Sheep dull; lambs 10@15c lower; common to good sheep, $3.00@4.25; fair to choice lambs, $5.25@5.60; mainly $5.40@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,485. Weak at $3.90@4.20; choice State pigs, $4.25.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 738 head. Market steady to easy. Native beef steers, $3.85@5.60; Western beef steers, $4.30@4.50; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.05; canners, $2.00@3.15; bulls and stags, $2.85@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,624 head. Market strong to 5c higher; good heavy, $3.75@3.80; rought heavy, $3.70@3.25; medium, $3.70@3.82; light and light mixed, $3.62@3.75; pigs, $3.15@3.25; bulk of sales, $3.67@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 107. Market steady.

LIVE STOCK MEN TAKE ACTION.

Executive Committee of National Exchange Adopts Resolutions Discrediting "Embalmed Beef" Charges.

The Executive committee of the National Live Stock Exchange met at the office of the secretary of the Union Stock-Yards yesterday afternoon and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The agitation caused by unjust statements reported to be made by officials high in authority, notably those made by Major General Nelson A. Miles, have created a feeling of distrust against the greatest industry of the United States, greatly to the detriment of the producers of live stock and affecting alike our foreign and domestic trade, which result is now being demonstrated by depreciated values; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive committee of the National Live Stock Exchange, in behalf of the live stock growers of the country, emphatically protests against such unwarranted statements, deeply deplores the public sentiment created thereby, and regrets the loss, amounting to millions of dollars, which must be borne by the producers of cattle, in consequence; be it further

Resolved, That in order to eliminate this unwarranted sentiment and protect the cattle growers of this country, we urge our home government and invite all foreign governments to make a critical examination of the methods employed at all the principal market centers in the handling of live stock cattle and dressed meats and of the efficient and thorough system of anti and post mortem State and municipal inspection now in vogue.

Those present were:

W. H. Thompson Jr., C. W. Baker,
W. P. Buell, G. B. Van Norman,
Richard Nash.

$1,100,000

Gramercy Sugar Company

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS.

Dated Nov. 26, 1898. Denomination $1,000. Due Oct. 1, 1923.

Interest Payable April 1st and October 1st.

The bonds are in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal. They are part of an authorized issue of $1,500,000 of the Gramercy Sugar Company of New Orleans, the additional $400,000 remaining in the Treasury of the Company. They are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the real estate, property and plant of the Company, and are redeemable by operation of a Sinking Fund at 110 per cent. Trustee of Mortgage, CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York.

Price of Issue, Par and Interest.

Messrs. Poor & Greenough offer for sale the above issue of bonds on the following terms:

Payable	5 per cent. or	$ 50 per bond	on application.
	30 " "	" 300 " "	" allotment.
	35 " "	" 350 " "	" February 15th.
	30 " "	" 300 "	" with interest, upon delivery, on or before Mar. 1st.
	100	$1,000	

Applicants to whom allotment shall be made may anticipate the final payment and take up their bonds at any time and receive a discount at the rate of five per cent per annum from the time of such payment up to the date of final installment.

The Gramercy Sugar Company was organized in November, 1898, and acquired the properties of the Gramercy Company, L't'd, which was a dividend-paying concern, organized and in operation since 1895. The new company owns a strictly modern plant in a high condition of efficiency. Its plant and factory are situated on the Illinois Central Railroad System, on the Mississippi River, midway between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La. The property of the Company, including cash and sugar on hand, was valued as of January 1st, 1899, at $1,375,528, in addition to values to be added from the proceeds of this issue of bonds.

The statement of quick assets and liabilities as of January 1st, 1899, shows a surplus of $283,385 84 after making provision for interest ($66,000) for the entire year of 1899, on the bonds of the Company.

The cash resources of the Company are stated to be sufficient to add a refining plant and to increase its capacity two fold, with more than a proportional increase of profit.

The preceding statements are made upon the authority of letters from the President of the Company, from which the following extracts are also taken:

The property of the Company—"The property of the Company consists of a manufacturing plant with a capacity of 75,000 tons of cane per annum; four first-class sugar plantations of about 8,400 acres of land, owned in fee, with complete outfits of buildings, mules, implements, etc., situated on the Illinois Central Railroad System, on the Mississippi River, midway between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La. Of this area, 4,600 acres are arable, 3,328 acres are under cultivation, and 1,212 acres are ready for cultivation next season. The mill is of the latest construction and appliances, and the buildings and power were made with reference to the introduction of the additional machinery, so that an enlargement of capacity can be secured at a minimum of time and money.

"The object of the issue of the bonds is to enlarge the works to a capacity of 150,000 tons of cane, and to add a refining plant thereto. The amount of money furnished by the issue of the bonds and received by the Company will be sufficient for this purpose."

Directors of Gramercy Sugar Company:

M. R. SPELMAN, President, New Orleans, La.
J. W. DOANE, New York. JAMES W. HEARNE, New Orleans, La.
HENRY W. POOR, New York. CHARLES N. WOGAN, Jr., New Orleans, La.

Principal Office, New Orleans, La.

Financial Agency, 18 Wall Street, New York.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Certified copy of charter; evidence as to title and acreage and legality of organization; schedule of property, auditor's vouchers of balance sheet and accounts; and other documents can be seen at our office.

SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, AND WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH.

POOR & GREENOUGH,
18 Wall Street, New York.
52 Devonshire Street, Boston.

REPORT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES —OF— The Equitable Trust Company

At Chicago, State of Illinois, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1898, as shown by the annual report made by the said company to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law, and filed in the office of the said Auditor of Public Accounts on the 30th day of January, 1899.

ASSETS.

Loans secured by real estate mortgages	$226,969.38	
Loans secured by collaterals	455,752.23	
Due from various persons and corporations	275,405.38	
Due from sundry trusts	88,587.30	
		$1,046,714.29
Cash on hand and due from banks		154,811.35
Bonds and stocks		746,998.13
Real estate belonging to the company		10,000.00
		$1,958,523.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00	
Surplus fund	125,000.00	
Undivided profits	71,654.57	
		$ 696,654.57
Certificates of deposit	523,072.91	
Due sundry trusts	141,842.07	
Due sundry persons and corporations other than trusts	596,954.22	
		1,261,869.20
		$1,958,523.77

NOTICE OF ELECTION AND INTENTION TO RETIRE BONDS.

Chicago, Illinois, February 2d, 1899.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given to all and singular the holders of six hundred and thirty [630] bonds of the Chicago Dock Company, dated July 15th, 1892, each for the sum of one thousand [1,000] dollars, secured by the trust deed of the said Chicago Dock Company of the same date, conveying to the Northern Trust Company, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, and carrying on its business in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, as trustee, Block seventy-four [74] in the School Section Addition to Chicago, Illinois, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, that the said Chicago Dock Company has elected to retire and cancel all the said six hundred and thirty [630] bonds on the first day of the month of April, A. D. 1899, pursuant to the option for that purpose reserved to said the Chicago Dock Company by the terms of the said bonds; and notice is further given that the said Chicago Dock Company will, on the first day of April, A. D. 1899, pay to the said the Northern Trust Company, at its bank in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, the full amount of the principal of the said six hundred and thirty [630] bonds and all interest accruing thereon up to said day of payment, to be paid to the legal holders of the said bonds, respectively, upon the presentation and surrender of said bonds, and all unpaid coupons attached thereto, to the said the Northern Trust Company, at its said bank; and notice is further given that interest on all the said bonds will cease from and after such payment to said the Northern Trust Company.

THE CHICAGO DOCK COMPANY,
By H. F. VEHMEYER, President. C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

Illinois Steel Company Bonds.

Notice of Payment and Retirement

The Illinois Steel Company, a corporation of Illinois, hereby gives notice that it has elected and intends to pay and retire, on May third, 1899, the whole of a series of sixty-two hundred [6,200] bonds of one thousand [1,000] dollars each, aggregating six million two hundred thousand [6,200,000] dollars, heretofore issued by it, dated January first, 1890, bearing five per cent interest and payable January first, 1910, or at any time before that date upon giving ninety days' notice of an intention to pay and retire the same; and to pay for each bond one thousand and fifty [1,050] dollars and interest accrued to the time of payment.

Holders of bonds are requested and required to present the same for payment and retirement at the office or agency of the Illinois Steel Company, Room 1711 in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, City of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, May third, 1899. Interest will cease to accrue from and after that date.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.
E. J. BUFFINGTON, President.
T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

The Tribune:
First in News,
First in Advertising,
First in the Hands of
Chicagoans.

HARRISON MAY NOT WIN.

ALTGELD REGARDS THE MAYOR'S RENOMINATION AS DOUBTFUL.

Encouraged by the Indorsement of the Silver Republicans, the Ex-Governor Says the Party May Repudiate the Executive—Rumors That He Will Run as Independent — Bitter Aldermanic Fights Expected in Many Wards.

Encouraged by the action of the Silver Republican party in repudiating Mayor Harrison and pledging him its support, ex-Governor Altgeld yesterday declared it was doubtful whether the Mayor could secure his party nomination.

"In January," said he, "Harrison had everything his own way. But in March it is doubtful whether he will be able to control the convention. Judging from what I hear, his party foes are preparing to make a bitter fight against him at the primaries, but if they defeat Harrison I do not expect them to nominate me."

The ex-Governor, however, it is said, would accept the nomination were it offered to him.

In the event Altgeld is nominated the Mayor, so some of his friends say, will run as an independent.

In repudiating Harrison the Silver Republicans give as their reasons that the Mayor in one of his first public speeches after his election declared he was not elected on a silver platform, that he selected gold advocates for his cabinet, and has since seemingly embraced every opportunity he could to snub the leading silver men.

Aldermanic Wars in Prospect.

It begins to look as if there might be a repetition of last spring's battle in the Twelfth Ward. James C. Patterson and A. H. Darrow have entered the race again. The Patterson boom was started yesterday. The claim is made that he can defeat any man the Democrats put up.

W. H. Durant, a grocer at 1419 West Madison street, also wants the Republican nomination. He is supported by P. J. Cahill, Clerk of the Criminal Court.

The Republican factions in the Thirty-first Ward are said to be preparing for a bitter struggle. The Noble-Mallette combination is backing Alderman Sproul, while the other crowd has picked out Henry Hattendorf. The churches and the Y. M. C. A. are becoming involved.

In the Thirtieth Ward Thomas Byrne has promised the nomination, it is said, to John E. Traeger. Richard D. Shutler wants the Republican nomination.

The Chicago Medical society not only indorses the bill introduced at Springfield to regulate the granting of charters to certain educational institutions but has appointed a committee to work for its passage. This committee comprises Dr. N. S. Davis Jr., Dr. John Dodson, and Dr. Weller Van Hook. They are under instructions to coöperate with a similar committee appointed for the same purpose by the State Teachers' association.

Hope for Office-Seekers.

The Republican leaders and county officials claim to have virtually agreed on the distribution of patronage. The committee met in Sheriff Magerstadt's office during the day and revised the apportionment. A number of appointments probably will be made next week.

Magerstadt is growing weary and desperate. Nearly 200 men, hungry for work, line up at his office door every morning. They insist on seeing and having him tell them when they are going to get their reward for work done in the campaign. The Sheriff says there are 2,700 applications for jobs on file in his department alone. All told he has only 350 to give out. Half of these have been filled. The fight, though, has been to get some of the better paying places for South Side wards. In this Mr. Magerstadt has to some extent succeeded. It is said Philip Knopf has agreed to make some changes in the County Clerk's office.

County Assessors Adam Wolf, A. W. Miller, and W. H. Webber returned during the day from Springfield. No agreement for a uniform assessment of certain property, such as grain and live stock, could be reached. It was decided not to ask anything from the present Legislature in the way of amendments to the law, but to wait and see how the law works.

The following list will show the number of applicants filed for positions as justices of the peace in each town, together with the number of offices to be filled:

Town.	Applicants.	Positions.
South	34	9
West	56	9
North	18	5
Hyde Park	39	7
Lake	26	5
Lake View	18	5
Jefferson	16	5
Calumet	7	5
Total	214	50

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—464—Thomas C. Ryan, liabilities $2,000, assets $300; A. B. Baughan attorney.

465—T. H. James, liabilities $3,300, no assets; Black & Goodwin, attorneys.

466—John F. and Albert H. Thacker, liabilities $56,000, no assets; Johnson and Morrill, attorneys.

467—Petition of H. Schultz & Co. et al., to have the Dickson Candy Co. declared bankrupt, claims $2,400; Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, attorneys.

468—Morris Simon, liabilities $44,000, no assets; same attorneys.

469—Petition of Roanoke Mining Co. et al., to have J. H. Tedens & Co. declared bankrupt, claims $3,000; Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price, attorneys.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Hutchinson—159201—Int. Bk. vs. Rice & Bullen Malting Co.; on ver., $3,646.67; appl.

Judge Holdom—168054—Thomas O'Neill vs. S. K. Martin Lumber Co.; on findg., $250; sat.

Judge Dunne—168904—Ellen Werrich vs. City; on findg., $1,500.

Judge Hanecy—165616—A. Hero vs. Sanitary Dist. of Chicago; on findg., $106.20.—174744—Columbia Corrugating Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Cycle Mfg. Co.; on ver., $504.93.—175088—Hiram M. Martin vs. Jas. Dawey; same, $200.

Justice Gibbons—180885—C., T. & T. Co. vs. Jacob Roger; by dflt., $1,945.03.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—5731—Borland vs. Buchanan; def. dec.—4977—Mallman vs. Lauer; def. dec.—6309—Beckett vs. Hopkins; def. dec.

Judge Ball—6494—Miller vs. Harris; dec. sale.—2998—Am. T. & S. Bk. vs. Fortin; dec. sale.—6314—Kuent vs. Kennedy; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—5146—Walton vs. Brown; dec. sale.—6728—Cannell vs. Nygard; def. dec.—3818—Fitch vs. Kimball; def. dec.

Judge Garver—3223—McKenna vs. Prochaska; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—5904—Germania vs. Kennedy; def. dec.

Judge Hanecy—3706—Dobb vs. Thomas; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—3983—Butterfield vs. Butterfield; dec. div.—5792—Schnidewind vs. Schnidewind; same.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stough—11182, 9196, 11715, 11173, 10398, 11181, 11712, 11706, 11029, 8636.

Judge Kavanagh—1194, 9623, 2341, 9105, 1086, 1888 on trial.

Judge Brentano—3997, 5239.

Judge Garver—2671, 2658, 2694, 2705, 2738, 2749, 2124, 2601, 2024, 2512, 7825, 2336, 2135. 743 on trial.

Judge Chytraus—City condemnation calr., 8.

Judge Holdom—2166 on trial.

Judge Hanecy—8580, 8327, 6143, 6611, 8349, 8404, 8525, 8569, 6266, 7318, 5699, 8636, 8503, 8658, 8669, 8682, 8713, 8768, 8801, 8834, 8845, 8856, 8038.

Judge Ball—Contested motions.

Judge Tuley—1688, 1911, 1999, 1303, 1160, 1855.

Judge Hutchinson—1379, 2195. 2463 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—11994.

Judge Neely—No court.

Judge Willis—371 on trial.

Judge Baker—3628 on trial.

Judge Dunne — 878, 76, 55, 4873, 117, 157. 182983 on trial.

Judge Gibbons—1395, 3950, 1550. 3961 on hearing.

Judge Chetlain—2240, 2245, 2246, 2376, 2385, 2386, 2602, 2600, 2604, 2610, 2926, 2829, 10499, 7589, 2242, 1684. 761 on trial.

Judge Smith—1081, 2834, 3269, 3370, 3336, 3048, 2868, 3438. 3002 on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and 14204, 17832, 17685, 17191, 17820, 17184.

Judge Gower—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House—13257, 17210, 17223, 17226, 17288, 17311, 16916, 17312, 17319, 17321, 17328, 17353, 17368.

Judge Kohlsaat (Probate Court)—General business.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—176.

Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—2572, 2573, 2569, 2636, 2638, 2628, 2624, 2335, 2771, 2763, 2761.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 8—Call not extended.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Motions for new trial.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—24222 on trial.

Illinois Postoffice Appointment.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—William S. Mann was today appointed fourth-class postmaster at Mead, Ill.

Through Pullman Service

To Hot Springs, Ark., and Florida, via the Chicago and Alton—the best line. Pamphlets and complete particulars at city ticket office, 101 Adams street.

BEARS SCORE A POINT.

(Continued from ninth page.)

about the same as in the previous statement. The report in full reads:

ASSETS.		
Real estate, patents, and machinery		$6,221,386.54
Stores		425,000.00
Personal property		53,206.29
Merchandise		34,819.34
Supplies		161,262.96
Bills receivable		11,584.28
Accounts receivable		394,529.84
Suspense account		13,009.15
Cash		38,584.91
Total		$7,353,383.31
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$6,000,000.00
Accounts payable		81,029.60
Bills payable		300,000.00
Bond issue	$1,250,000.00	
Less payments	514,005.15	
		735,994.85
Bond interest, accrued interest [not due]		18,925.00
Surplus [undivided profit] Jan. 1, 1898	217,350.39	
Profits in 1898	115,862.09	
Total	$ 333,212.48	
Charged off dep.	55,778.62	
Dividend	60,000.00	
		217,433.86
Grand total		$7,353,383.31

At the meeting a resolution was adopted to reduce the directory from eight to seven members. Seven of the old directors were chosen, as follows: R. F. Newcomb, C. Fairbanks, W. P. Orr, George L. Webb, C. H. Castle, J. A. Spoor, L. A. Wiley. M. R. Williams was the retiring director.

Drop in Diamond Match.

The local market was unusually active. Tinplate advanced about 3 points, on the listing of the securities in New York. Match dropped to 140½ on selling by holders of the stock who were disappointed at the decrease in net earnings, and the probability that the scheme for reorganization has definitely fallen through. As the report showed earnings only slightly in excess of 10 per cent, a good many traders were inclined to the opinion that 8 per cent is all that can hereafter be safely paid out of earnings. On an 8 per cent basis, the stock, it is figured, would be worth about 115. Carbon and Biscuit stocks were strong, and Linseed also showed improvement on talk that the certificates might be issued before the time promised, which is Monday.

The average number of passengers carried by the South Side Elevated last month was 58,759, an increase of 12.7 per cent over January, 1898.

The following notice was received yesterday by the stockholders of the American Tinplate company:

"To the Stockholders: The 'Guaranty Trust Company of New York' has been appointed transfer agent of the company's stock in New York, and the First National Bank of New York, Registrar in New York.

"Stockholders desiring New York certificates may present their stock at the general office of the company in Chicago and obtain therefor discharge warrants, which will entitle them to New York certificates issued by the Guaranty Trust company of New York and registered by the First National Bank of New York.

"W. F. DUTTON, Secretary."

Another Bank Consolidation.

The following official notice was given yesterday of another local bank consolidation:

"The West Side Bank will consolidate with the Metropolitan National Bank about Feb. 9. They will, however, commence at once to close up the accounts of all their customers and will pay off all their depositors over their own counter or through the clearing-house."

The West Side Bank was established in 1896. At the statement of Dec. 12, 1898, the West Side Bank had loans and discounts of $160,013, and deposits of $168,268. The bank has done a fair local business and has been conservatively managed.

Curb closings were: American Pressed Steel, 57¼@58¼; do pfd, 85¼@85¾; Continental Tobacco, 32¾@33; do pfd, 73@73¼; New Amsterdam Gas, 33@33¼; do pfd, 66@67; Otis Elevator, 38@39; do pfd, 88¾@89; Standard Oil, 452@454.

Range of prices on Chicago Stock Exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.
West Chicago	95	95	95
North Chicago	220	220	220
Metropolitan	5	5	5
Linseed, common	24¼	25	24¼
Linseed, pfd	73½	74	74
Biscuit, common	53¾	54¼	53¾
Biscuit, pfd	105¾	106	106
Lake Street certificates	11¼	11¼	11¼
South Side	77½	77½	77½
Chicago Edison	165	165	165
Carbon, common	28	28	27⅝
Carbon, pfd	87⅞	88	87¾
Street's	21	21	21
Lake Street	13	13	13
Match	144	144	140¼
Tinplate, common	40¾	43¼	40¾
Tinplate, pfd	95¼	98¼	95¼

Last prices: Diamond Match, 140⅝; Biscuit common, 54; Biscuit, pfd, 106; Strawboard, 32; West Chicago, 95¼; North Chicago, 220; Carbon, common, 27¼; Carbon, preferred, 87¾; Chicago Edison, 165; South Side L, 77; Lake certificates, 11¼; Street's, 21; Lake Street, 13¼; Linseed Oil, common, 24¾; Linseed Oil, pfd, 74; Tinplate, common, 42¾; Tinplate, pfd, 97.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 2.	Jan. 26.
New York	$263,574,692	$252,072,314
Chicago	20,597,040	22,458,721
Boston	31,637,924	23,915,149
Philadelphia	18,662,313	19,053,000
St. Louis	5,041,678	5,478,975
Baltimore	4,416,734	

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c premium bid, 25c premium asked.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $274,906,612; gold reserve, $227,121,777.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Trading was broad and buoyant today. Calumet and Heola made another new record at 775, holding within 5 of the highest. Other features in the copper group were Centennial with an advance from 35 to 39½, closing at 39; Montana, which rose 4½, to 352; and Quincy, which rose 5, to 185, receding to 183. Utah gold was conspicuous, advancing 3, to 31, and Baltic Copper rose 2½, to 36. Adventure hardened ½, to 10½. The newly listed Rhode Island sold at 9⅛@9½, settling at 9¼ in the afternoon.

The new Santa Fé stock sold up to $20 today "on the curb." Tamarack ran up 2½, to 247½, receding to 246; Osceola touched 102, closing at 101; Franklin was up 1½, to 30, receding to 29; Arcadian gained 1, to 72; Butte was quiet, only ten shares selling in the morning at 91, with sales at 90 in the afternoon. Mohawk rose 1, to 28; Old Colony was strong at 17; Old Dominion was ⅜ better, at 39¼, and Isle Royale was up ¾, at 59¾; Winona rose ½, to 16½; Wolverine eased ½, to 48½; and Atlantic at 48. Pioneer gold continued active, rising ½, to 8⅝; Allouez gained ¾, to 11¼, falling back to 10¼.

In the general list United States Oil quieted and lost ½, to 41½; Bell Telephone was up 5, at 318, on numerous buying orders for small lots. Wisconsin Central 5s rose 1¼, to 66⅝, with improvement 5s up 2¾, to 66¾, and incomes ½ higher, at 7. Mexican Central 4s rose 1, to 71; Illinois Steel convertible debenture 5s, ⅜, to 105⅝, and plain ¼, to 100, the latter selling to the extent of $126,000 in the morning.

In the money market call loans were 2@3 per cent; time money, 2½@4 per cent; commercial paper, 3@5 per cent. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	4,500	135¼	135¼	133¾	133¾
Do pfd	50	113½	113½	113½	113½
Atchison	1,500	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝
Do pfd	3,000	62½	63	61¾	61¾
Bell Telephone	400	315	318	315	317
Bay State Gas	7,000	3½	3⅞	3½	3¾
C., B. & Q.	2,500	136⅛	136¾	134¾	135¼
Chi. Junction	200	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
Erie Telephone	50	90	90	89½	89½
General Electric	50	111½	111½	111½	111½
Oregon Short Line	50	44	44	44	44
Pullman	150	160	162	160	160
Union Pacific	400	48	48	47¼	47¼
Do pfd	600	81⅜	81⅜	80	80
Wisconsin Central	100	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$3000 Atch 4s......100⅝	$ 15000 Steel cnv 5s105⅝
2000 do adj......83⅛	130000 do plain 5s ....99⅞@100
7000 Gas 1st 5s......93½@94	35000 Mex 4s..70@71½
4000 C Ju 5s......115	30000 WC 5s.66¼@67
1000 C W M 5s..91	1000 do inc......7

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Unexpected Reduction in the Bank Rate Helps Business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

"There was more business in the market here today, and general buoyancy on the unexpected reduction of the bank rate from 3½ to 3 per cent. Americans were strong all day, and there was considerable buying here. The features were Denver issues on the gold reports, Southern preferred, and Eries. Raphael, the leading arbitrageur, offers a dollar call on Eries to end in March.

"Tintos touched 39⅞, and closed at 39¾. Anacondas were 9⅝. Copper and Tin were both up a pound. £135,000 of gold in bars was bought by the bank at 77s 9¾d. £121,000 was taken for South America."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decrease, £53,000; circulation, increase, £345,000; bullion, increase, £292,123; other securities, increase, £467,000; other deposits, increase, £42,000; public deposits, increase, £348,000; notes reserved, decrease, £165,000; government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.40 per cent. Last week it was 45.90 per cent. Closing: Consols for money, 111 1-16; do for account, 111 3-16. Canadian Pacific, 89½; Erie, 15¾; do 1st pfd, 41⅛; Illinois Central, 120½; Northern Pacific pfd, 83½; St. Paul, 132¼; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 11⅞; Union Pacific pfd, 83¾; Atchison, 23¼; Louisville and Nashville, 68⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅝.

Bar silver, quiet, 27 7-16. Money, 1 per cent. Discount in open market for short bills, 2@2¼; for three months' bills, 2@2¼ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Prices were strong on the bourse today, though realization caused hesitation after the opening, but they were easily absorbed, and the upward movement progressed. Turks were in strong demand; Rio Tintos rose above 1,000, and finished easier on profit takings. South Africans started heavy, and closed remarkably firm.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increase, 66,550,000 francs; treasury accounts current, decrease, 48,175,000 francs; gold in hand, decreased, 1,375,000 francs; bills discounted, increase, 39,350,000 francs; silver in hand, decrease, 1,675,000 francs.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—German 3s were firm on the boerse today. Spanish 4s were easier, and Turkish securities hardened. Americans were quiet, and local shares were strong. Iron shares were a feature of the market.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 2.—Credit balances, $1.15. Certificates, no bids; no sales. Shipments, 87,847; runs, 27,297.

ORDERS GAS BILL QUEST.

THREE ALDERMEN APPOINTED BY COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Will Endeavor to Ascertain Status of Claims and Judgments Against the City—Corporation Counsel May Be Instructed to Defend and Contest Pending Suits — Priest Accused of Breaking His Word in Discussing Track Elevation Ordinance.

With his declaration of war on the gas companies, Alderman Neagle has started another City Hall investigation. It is expected to expose bad management somewhere—probably in the Corporation Counsel's office. Some time ago Alderman Neagle introduced a resolution that the Corporation Counsel should not only make a defense against the gas companies' suits for payment of their bills already pending, but should set up a plea in all future cases and not allow any more judgments to be taken by default. The committee to which this matter was referred yesterday appointed Aldermen Neagle, Badenoch, and Beilfuss to investigate the status of all claims and judgments against the city.

For July, August, and September of last year the People's Gaslight and Coke company presented a bill of $125,000. It was charged at the committee meeting that Corporation Counsel Thornton, instead of fighting the claim, went into court and confessed judgment for $112,000. Mr. Thornton justified his course by saying if he had done otherwise the street gas lamps would have been shut off about July 1 and the city left in darkness every night for six months.

The committee recommended for passage that part of Alderman Neagle's resolution which directs the Corporation Counsel to file a plea in the pending suit and set up the proper defense in contesting it.

The suit of the gas companies will come up for hearing in the Superior Court next Wednesday, and the action of the committee is intended to be in time to prevent the recovery of judgment.

Corporation Counsel Thornton says suits are never defaulted by the city except upon order of the Council or the Controller, and that the gas company suits for 1898 are defaulted by order of the Controller, whose action is based upon the approval of the bills, and is compulsory in the sense that the judgment can be obtained by contest.

High Track Measure Approved.

The track elevation ordinance of the Fort Wayne and the Western Indiana railroads was recommended for passage by the Track Elevation committee. At the meeting Attorney E. A. Bancroft of the Western Indiana railway said the railroad would fight the ordinance to the end in the courts rather than accept it. Father P. M. Flannigan of St. Anne's Catholic Church aroused the ire of Alderman Boyd of the Thirtieth Ward by opposing that part of the ordinance which requires the construction of a subway 1,600 feet long under Fifty-third street.

"Father Flannigan has broken faith with me by speaking against the Fifty-third street subway," said Alderman Boyd with considerable feeling. "Before the committee meeting he promised me he would not say anything in the committee meeting against the subway; that he would speak only to the members individually.

"The subway is a necessity. If there was a fire the building would be burned to the ground, as an engine would have to go all the way around if there was no subway."

Father Flannigan made no reply, but after the meeting he expressed his regret that the Alderman had made such an accusation, and explained that when he promised Alderman Boyd not to speak of the subway at the meeting he was under the impression that the matter was not to be discussed at the meeting, and when he was invited to speak there was no option but to give his views.

The ordinance is for the elevation of the tracks leading from the Polk street depot south to Twelfth street, with a subway at Taylor street, and the elevation of the Fort Wayne and the Western Indiana tracks south of Twentieth street to where they separate at Forty-ninth street. Thence southward the ordinance covers the elevation of the Western Indiana tracks to south of Sixty-ninth street. The ordinance was drafted in November, 1897, and since that time has been amended by the committee by the addition of subways at Twenty-third place, Twenty-fourth place, Twenty-fifth street, Twenty-eighth place, Forty-second place, Duncan street, and Fifty-third street. It was recommended by a viva voce vote. After the meeting Alderman Maypole, who acted as chairman, Alderman Neagle, and Track Elevation Expert O'Neill expressed their disapprobation of the action of the committee.

Wants More Money for Schools.

Notwithstanding Alderman Cullerton's order passed by the Council recommending a reduction of estimates of appropriations for school purposes from $6,000,000 to $4,000,000, President Harris of the Board of Education will ask for $2,000,000 for new school buildings instead of $1,000,000, which was the original estimate. He says at least $4,000,000 is needed to build schoolhouses to accommodate children who are now attending school in rented premises.

The civil service examination of school janitors and engineers has been postponed until March 4. All persons employed by the School board since March 20, 1895, except teachers, must take civil service examination.

The Civic federation's Greater Chicago subcommittee will meet tomorrow to consider the proposed constitutional amendment, which is designed to consolidate the city and county governments and abolish township organization within the city limits. The General committee will probably meet on Monday to approve the measure and arrange for having it sent to the Legislature.

President Irwin of the County board will meet with the attending staff of the County Hospital today to discuss the advisability of withdrawing the plan of putting the internes of the hospital under civil service.

IS DAY OF THROAT BLESSING.

Roman Catholics Will Invoke the Aid of St. Blaize in Warding Off Disease.

Thousands of devout Roman Catholics today will visit the churches in every parish in Chicago to avail themselves of the annual blessing of throats which the church celebrates each year, Feb. 3, in memory of the Bishop of Sebaste. Special significance attaches to the ceremony just now, because of the prevalence of grip with its throat and bronchial disorders. The day is known in the Roman Catholic church calendar as the feast of St. Blaize, and following Candlemas, which was celebrated in all the Roman Catholic churches yesterday, it forms one of the best known feast days in the year. After mass and during the greater part of the day the worshipers will file before the altar rail to have their throats touched by the officiating priest, a ceremony which, in the minds of believers, acts as a preservative against all throat troubles for the year.

The sight is a curious and striking one. A long line of men, women, and children kneel at the altar rail. A priest, attended by two altar boys, passes along the line from end to end placing under the chin of each two crossed and lighted candles. Holding them there he repeats a short prayer in Latin and passes on.

In the parish schools hundreds of children lay aside their books regularly once a year to receive the church's safeguard against sore throats and kindred ills. In some churches special services will be conducted at night for those whose business prevents attendance during the day.

The Bishop of Sebaste, who afterwards became St. Blaize, was celebrated in his day as a healer of throat affections, and when his feast day was selected by the church the custom of throat blessing was instituted as a regular part of the service.

In Catholic countries the feast has an added significance, for St. Blaize is also the patron saint of the wool combers. While Bishop of Sebaste he fled from the persecutions of the Emperor Diocletian, and on being captured was sentenced to be torn to death by wool combs. The instruments, church history relates, could not kill him, however, and he was afterwards beheaded.

At the Holy Name Cathedral, Superior and State streets, yesterday, nearly 2,000 persons were present at the blessing of the candles, which took place directly after the celebration of high mass by the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons. The candles, which are for the service of the church during the year, were all deposited at the altar on Wednesday as gifts.

COARSE GRAIN STRONG.

(Continued from ninth page.)

February, 28¾c; May, 29¼c bid; July, 26c; No. 2 white, 30¾@31c. Rye lower; 56c. Flaxseed higher; $1.11½. Pork steady; new, $10.25; old, $9.37½. Lard higher; prime, $5.45; choice, $5.52½. Lead higher, strong; $4.40@4.45. Spelter higher; $5.45 @5.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73⅛c; May, 74⅝c; July, 75c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70c; May, 72⅝c; July, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅝c; No. 3 spring, 64c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 73⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅛c. Oats, 29@29¼c. Rye, 56c. Barley, 41@46c. Flax, cash, $1.15½; May, $1.18. Corn, cash, 35¼c; May, 36¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 130,647 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,582 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—Wheat lower, easy; No. 2 cash, 72⅝c; May, 73¼c. Corn dull, easy; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, and May, 29c. Rye dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 56c bid. Cloverseed active, unchanged; prime cash, old, $3.70; new, cash and February, $4.00. Oil unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Spirits, turpentine firm, 43½@44c. Resin firm, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine quiet; $1.35 and $2.40. Tar firm; $1.10.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2.—Corn quiet; No. 2, 35c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 29¼@29½c. Whisky firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—Spirits, turpentine firm, 43½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; March, 5s 9⅛d; May, 5s 8⅞d. Corn—Spot steady; futures steady; February, 3s 8⅜d; March, 3s 7⅞d; May, 3s 7½d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s. Turpentine spirits, 32s 9d. Hams—Short cut, firm, 35s. Bacon—Dull, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady, 49s.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	25	Ophir	60
Crown Point	10	Plymouth	10
Con. Cal. & Va.	150	Quicksilver	150
Deadwood	45	Quicksilver pfd	500
Gould & Currie	28	Sierra Nevada	85
*Hale & Norcross	22	Standard	210
Homestake	5000	Union Con	35
Iron Silver	78	Yellow Jacket	15
Mexican	38		
Ontario	550	*Assessment paid.	

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today were as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	10	Osceola	101
Atlantic	42	Quincy	180
Boston & Montana	349	Tamarack	245
Butte & Boston	91	Wolverine	48¼
Calumet & Hecla	770	Parrott	39
Centennial	39¼	Old Dominion	38¼
Franklin	28	Adventure	10¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Hale & Norcross	10
Alpha Con	3	Justice	11
Andes	14	Kentuck Con	9
Belcher	14	Mexican	44
Benton Con	7	Ophir	70
Best & Belcher	51	Overman	6
Bullion	4	Potosi	20
Caledonia	22	Savage	14
Challenge Con	17	Seg Belcher	2
Chollar	30	Sierra Nevada	96
Confidence	65	Standard	220
Con. Cal. & Va.	175	Union Con	44
Crown Point	15	Utah Con	19
Gould & Currie	30	Yellow Jacket	14

In the New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The New York Commercial reports the poultry market as follows: Live poultry—Receipts, two cars. The local demand was not heavy enough to afford dealers a chance of effecting a clearance. Stocks are accumulating, and quotations this morning were only obtained for prime stock. Fowls sold at 9½c; chickens, 9@9½c; old roosters, 6c; ducks without change; geese dull. There was little business transacted in turkeys, but 10c was realized for best parcels. Dressed poultry—Receipts, 4,006 pkgs. The heavy arrivals this morning included 2,500 pkgs of frozen poultry, consisting principally of broilers. The offerings of fresh stock were not heavy, and under fair local demand the market ruled steady. Really choice turkeys were not plentiful, and for such 12c was freely paid. In mixed lots trading was on basis of 10@11c. Fancy soft-meated chickens were firm, but the secondary grades dragged. Fowls sold generally at 9½@10c both for scalded and dry-picked. Capons barely steady. Choice ducks had fair inquiry and closed firm at 9@10c. Geese unchanged.

In the Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The cotton goods division of the market is daily furnishing evidence of all around strength. Advances are again quoted in brown and bleached cottons in wide sheetings and in printed calicos with a popular line of dress ginghams. The demand is gradually expanding on home trade account, and there are good orders in the market for export. Regular print cloths cannot be bought at first hands for 2½c per yd in any position. Woolen goods for men's wear are steadier in tone with an improving demand, and dress goods are promising better results.

BURKE REGRETS HIS ANGER.

Testifies in Cleveland Disbarment Case He Tried to Withdraw Dellenbaugh Charges.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In the Dillenbaugh case Senator Vernon Burke was put through a severe cross-examination today. He admitted he tried to recall his charges against Judge Dellenbaugh after he had made them in anger.

In answering questions Burke said:

"Mrs. Manning was about 30 years old and she married again and died. 'Jane Doe' paid all 'Jane Doe' notes except the last one, which George A. Manning paid. He also paid $500 when Mr. Robinson was here from Pittsburg. I paid off the mortgage on my home Dec. 4, 1895, taking the money from my wife's account. From 'Jane Doe' I received $1,790 of that amount and placed it in my wife's account.

"Dellenbaugh told me, two weeks before the November, 1896, election, some of the common pleas Judges were trying to use the Manning decree to make him trouble. He said if anybody asked about it I had better say it was a regular proceeding."

Harry L. Vail, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, went on the stand. He said Burke asked him to journalize the Manning decree.

"The decree had no signature of any Judge," said Vail. "Judge Dellenbaugh was out of town, and I agreed to get one of the Judges to O. K. it. I went to Judge Logue, who refused to O. K. it. Mr. Kuzell, my clerk, could find no mention of it in the file record. Later Judge Dellenbaugh brought me a decree O. Kd. by himself, saying he had signed it shortly after the case was heard."

Clerk Vail produced the decree, which had been a lost document up to that time. The lawyers scanned it eagerly. Attorney White alleged it was written in Burke's office April 15, 1896.

FIX STOCK AND BOND ISSUE.

Baltimore United Railway and Electric Companies to Be Financed for $76,000,000.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The plan for financing the United Railway and Electric companies of Baltimore was completed today by Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers.

There will be a total of $76,000,000 of stocks and bonds issued. Of this amount $38,000,000 will be fifty-year 4 per cent gold bonds, $14,000,000 cumulative preferred 4 per cent stock, and $24,000,000 common stock.

The subscribers will be given the privilege of taking a proportion of the cumulative preferred stock. They will be given a bonus in the shape of 25 per cent in common stock.

It is understood that of the authorized issue of $38,000,000 of bonds, $15,850,000 will be held in the treasury to retire old bonds as they mature and $4,150,000 to pay for acquisitions, betterments, extensions, etc., leaving $18,000,000 to be brought out.

PLAN TO CONSOLIDATE BANKS.

Negotiations Said to Be Afoot in Baltimore to Secure Control of Two Big Institutions.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A financial scheme is on foot here which contemplates the consolidation of several national banks and trust companies.

It is reported that some of the recently organized trust companies are negotiating for control of the National Farmers and Planters' and the First National Banks of this city for the purpose of securing their deposits.

The capital stock of the Farmers and Planters' is $800,000, surplus $600,000, undivided profits $57,071.72, and deposits in excess of $2,200,000.

The capital stock of the First National is $555,000, surplus $275,000, undivided profits $27,288.45, and deposits in excess of $1,467,000.

Lively Cemetery in Kansas.

Jingo is the name of a cemetery in Miami County, Kas.

"Quality first, price last," is the motto applied in the preparation of "T. & T." brand Coffee. For sale by all grocers.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS OF WESTERN ROADS MEET.

Transmissouri Lines Well Represented, but "Soo" Officials Do Not Attend—Progress Is Made Toward an Agreement — Session Expected to Last Several Days—Chicago Association's Existence Is Threatened—General Traffic Notes.

General Passenger Agents of Western roads met at the association rooms in the Great Northern Building yesterday to take action regarding the proposed reorganization of the Western Passenger association. The representation of the transmissouri lines was considerably larger than at any recent meeting of the association and good progress was made towards an agreement. The "Soo" line was the only important road not represented. General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific was not present during the morning session, but appeared in the afternoon. Much depends upon the action of the latter road, as it is the only transmissouri line thoroughly hostile to the formation of an association covering all the territory west from Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul to the Rocky Mountains. The Union Pacific wants two associations, one east and one west of the Missouri River.

The Santa Fé and other Western roads want an association to cover the entire territory, but if this cannot be obtained they will be satisfied probably to get an agreement covering all business as far west as Colorado common points. They are not inclined, however, to accede to the Union Pacific's demand for an independent association west of the Missouri River. It will probably require a session of three or four days to dispose of the questions under consideration.

Chicago Association Tottering.

The Chicago Railroad association, which was organized eleven years ago by the General Passenger Agents of all the roads centering in this city to compile what has since been known as the Chicago rate sheet and which quotes the passenger rates to all points over the various roads, stands in danger of dissolution. It received a black eye when the Michigan Central and Lake Shore gave notice that after Feb. 1 they would issue individual rate sheets of their own. Yesterday the Pennsylvania also gave notice of withdrawal, announcing that it hereafter would issue its own rate sheets. The other roads East will be compelled to give up their membership in the association. The Western roads probably will maintain an organization and continue to issue a joint rate sheet. The trouble is not due to any dissatisfaction on the part of the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines with the work of the association, but to their desire to place themselves on record against differential rates and in a position where they can meet the differential lines.

The rehabilitation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will begin in the spring. Just before the line went into the hands of Receivers Harmon and Robinson a large quantity of material was purchased. This will be delivered immediately. Forty thousand tons of eighty-five-pound steel rails have been bought and enough will be on hand on March 1 to enable the receivers to begin laying track at five different points. The 2,000 standard box cars and 500 steel coal cars recently ordered will be delivered in March. It is expected that by the time the property is reorganized and becomes the Southwestern division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad its physical condition will be equal to any part of the system.

Latest reports are that the Mobile and Ohio has been acquired by the Southern railway. Formal announcement to this effect, it is said, will be made soon. The Southern is controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York. Mr. Morgan, who is in London, is said to be at work on the details of the purchase.

West Shore President Resigns.

Toledo, O., Feb. 2.—James D. Layng, President of the West Shore railroad, has resigned his position and will retire from the business. This announcement came today in the nature of a telegram from Mr. Layng himself, to David Robison Jr., President of the Ohio Savings Bank. Mr. Layng gives as his reason for resigning the fact that he has spent all his life in the business, and at the age of 75 feels he has earned a rest. Mr. Layng began his career on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad as a member of the engineering corps and worked almost exclusively on Ohio and Indiana roads until 1871, when he went to the Fort Wayne. He was general manager of the Pennsylvania from 1881 to 1883 and was elected President of the West Shore in 1890.

General Railway Notes.

The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on its second preferred stock.

The directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the stock.

J. P. Morgan & Co., reorganization managers of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, announce that holders of over 93 per cent of bonds and over 87½ per cent of stocks have deposited their securities and assented to the plan of reorganization.

The Des Moines Northern and Western railroad has advanced from the C to the B class. Its report for the last year was filed with the Iowa State Executive Council yesterday. It shows an increase of $700 a mile in earnings. The advance is from $2,900 to $3,600 approximately, or 25 per cent. This takes the road into the B class.

It is stated that a reorganization and financing of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad, which has been in the hands of a receiver for a number of years, has been undertaken by a syndicate of Cleveland bankers, headed by the Society for Savings and the Cleveland Trust company. The road has been ordered sold next Saturday in Cleveland.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

A recent decision in the case of the Farmers' Mutual against the State Insurance company of Iowa says: "The plaintiff herein brings suit to recover certain unearned premiums of policies issued by defendant to various persons, the claims for which unearned premiums were assigned to plaintiff. Defendant objected to introduction of evidence because petition did not state facts sufficient to constitute a case of action. The petition gives number of policy, to whom issued, states property insured, that the same was returned to defendant, and that there was 'demanded cancelation of the same and refunding of unearned premium then due according to terms of policy—to wit: the sum of $7.88.' The terms of the policy are not shown, nor the amount of premium. It is a serious question in the court's mind whether the allegation of amount due according to the terms of a policy is not pleading a pure conclusion of law. Certainly if the proper motion were made against it, it would not be a sufficient statement of the fact. No motion or demurer was made except the objection referred to. Under the circumstances the court has concluded to decide against the defendant's contention on this point." The defendant has filed a motion for a new trial. The case is the outcome of a long-established practice of the farmers' mutuals in the section.

A bill in the Minnesota Legislature prohibits reinsurance in any company not authorized to do business in the State, and gives the Insurance Commissioner the right to examine the officers and inspect the records of any company suspected at the companies' expense. Refusal to submit to the examination is presumptive evidence of guilt, punishable by a fine of $300 for each violation and the forfeiture of the license of the company. All fire insurance companies are required to make annual reports to show where all their business is placed.

Managers generally are of the opinion that the Western Insurance union will be preserved at the meeting at St. Louis next week. It is thought that the conference of managers and company representatives to be held at St. Louis on Monday, the day preceding the union meeting, will result in a plan for the maintenance of the organization on a somewhat stricter scheme of organization than has prevailed hitherto.

The Bankers' Life Insurance company of Denver, Colo., has changed its name to the Guardian Life Insurance company.

Columbus, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Following is a complete list of losses sustained by fire insurance companies in last night's fire:

William Dunlap's building: Royal, $10,000; Spring Garden, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Commercial Union of England, $5,000; Manchester, $7,000; Citizens' of Missouri, $3,000; Western of Toronto, $3,000; Eagle, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Broadway, $2,500; American of Philadelphia, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; German of Indiana, $2,500; Girard, $2,500; Western Underwriters', $2,500; American Fire of Philadelphia, $2,500; Western Underwriters', $2,500; Phœnix, $2,000; Merchants and Manufacturers' Mutual, $2,000; North British and Mercantile, $1,000; Sun, $1,000. Total, $94,500.

Green, Joyce & Co., stock: Royal Insurance company, $5,000; Fire association, $2,500; Manhattan, $5,000; American Fire, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Manchester, $5,000; Home of New York, $5,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $5,000; Agricultural, $5,000; Rochester German, $3,000; Erie, $5,000; Northern, $2,500; National, $2,500; Traders', $2,500; Colonial, $5,000; Northern, $10,000; American, $2,500; Phœnix, $2,500; Hartford, $7,500; Leon, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; German Alliance, $5,000; Rhode Island (Underwriters' union), $5,000; Individual Underwriters' of New York, $186,375; Caledonian, $5,000; Liverpool and London, $5,000; Scottish Union and National, $5,000; Northwestern and National, $2,500; Delaware, $2,500; Springfield, $5,000; Security, $7,500; German Insurance, $5,000; Queen, $5,000. Total, $369,375.

On building: Individual Underwriters' of New York, $75,000.

Bright & Dewitt, executors: Security, New Haven, $2,500; Scottish Union and National, $1,500; Phœnix, London, $2,000; Queen of America, $3,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,000; German of Freeport, $2,000; Springfield of Massachusetts, $1,500; Mansfield Mutual, $2,000; Knox Mutual, $3,000. Total, $22,000.

E. O. Jones, building: Richland County Mutual, $2,407.04; Western Mutual, $1,925.63; Scottish Union and National, $1,500; New Hampshire, $1,144.23; Norwood, $1,250; St. Paul, $1,000; Ohio Mutual, $2,407.04; Northwestern National, $1,500; Northwestern National, $2,500; Germania, $4,000; Erie of Buffalo, $2,000; Home, $1,000; London Assurance, $1,000; Springfield, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $2,000; Northwestern Underwriters', $2,500; North British, $1,000. Total, $31,683.94.

T. H. Groves, clothing, etc.: Hartford, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $2,000; German Fire, $2,500.

D. S. Ambach, clothing: Royal, Liverpool, $2,500; Ætna, $2,500; Union Association, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,500; Home, New York, $2,500; Fire association, Philadelphia, $2,500; Philadelphia Underwriters', $2,500; American, Newark, $2,500; Phœnix of Hartford, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; Michigan Fire and Marine, $2,500; Hartford, $5,000; American, Philadelphia, $2,500; National, Hartford, $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $1,500. Total, $41,500.

In addition, there is a total of $28,500 placed in companies the agents, Bancroft & McElroy, refuse to give.

MacAuley & Co., stock: State of Pennsylvania, $2,500.

J. L. Bright, stock: Saginaw, $2,500.

W. F. Burdell, store fixtures: Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,000.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The main section of the manufacturing department of the Clough & Warren Piano and Organ company was destroyed by fire this morning.

Mr. Warren refused to give the amount of his insurance, but said it would cover all his losses.

The Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance company is said to have written $40,000 for the concern and a statement was made today that the total insurance on the stock and plant would not exceed $80,000.

F. H. Blackman of room 1, Moffatt Building, says that the building was insured for $30,000, which was divided among the following companies: American Central, $3,000; Greenwich, $4,000; St. Paul, $4,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Magdeburg, $5,000; Home, $5,000; New England Underwriters', $1,500; and Queen, $2,500. So far as he knows, this represents the entire insurance on the building.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A number of companies which were at first reported as having signed the new tariff agreement have not yet done so. The Eagle is not an agressive company, and, even if it does not sign, will not be likely to appear as a disturber. The State of New York, Broadway, Rutgers, and Globe are all under the management of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, and the issue of certain deals that firm has on hand is not yet clear. The present difficulties of the Manhattan are excuse for that company's not taking an active interest in the new movement at this time. It belonged to the old association. The Lancashire, North British and Mercantile, and Queen have been published from day to day as among those that had not signed. All the foreign companies will sign. Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard signed today, also the Traders' of New York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Feb. 2:

Throop-st., 191 s of Garfield-blvd., e f, 25x124, Oct. 22, 1898 [John McMahon to Elmira Teufel]	$ 3,500
Trumbull-av., 75 s of 28th-st., w f, 25x 125, Jan. 16 [Ignatz Jubulka to S. Nikodem]	1,000
Calumet-av., 251 s of 35th-st., e f, 26 1-3x 54, Feb. 1 [Carrie W. Judd et al., by M. in C., to Carrie W. Judd]	5,802
45th-st., 650 e of Blanchard-av., n f, 25x 125, Sept. 17, 1892 [Wm. M. Ryan to August J. Huck]	1,375
Hirsch-st., 276 e of Saphire-av., n f, 25x 123, incumb. of $1,100, Jan. 24 [Wilhelmina Skibitzki to D. P. Winkleman]	3,000
Sheridan-av., 216 n of N. 59th-st., w f, 75x124, May 9, 1898 [State Bank of Chicago to Carl F. Johnson]	1,350
Hamlin-av., 151 n of Ohio-st., e f, 24x121, Jan. 12 [Albert Coleman to James P. Marshal]	2,450
L 3, B 42, Rogers Park, Jan. 27 [Ed J. Skidmore to Geo. W. McRoberts]	1,800
Avenue M, 300 s of 96th-st., e f, 25x124, Jan. 19 [Wm. B. Webb to Libbie E. Martin]	1,000
Lexington-av., 248 n of 67th-st., e f, 100x 125, Jan. 10 [Chas. Johnson to Joseph Cormack]	6,500
67th-st., 131 e of Butler, s f, 40x140, and other property, Feb. 1 [Wm. M. McNamee to Edmund G. Langford]	1,000
Same property, Feb. 1 [Edmund G. Langford to Alida McNamee]	1,000
Monroe-av., 308 n of 62d-st., w f, 18 ft 4¼ in by 183, Nov. 30, 1898 [Wm. T. Hill to Sarah F. Hoskins]	7,000
Indiana-av., 205 s of 44th-st., w f, 26x160, Jan. 31 [G. Hubbard et al., by M. in C., to Carrie L. Hubbard]	3,655
38th-st., 141 w of Rockwell, s f, 43x125, Jan. 31 [Henry Morier et al., by M. in C., to Joseph Donnersberger]	1,800
W. 12th-st., 24 e of Wood, n f, 24x125, Feb. 1 [F. A. Denzin et al., by M. in C., to Schoenhofen Brg. Co.]	1,996
Van Buren-st., 227 e of Sacramento-av., n f, 25x124, Feb. 1 [C. B. Rickert et al., by M. in C. to Herman Roessler]	6,333
Paulina-st., 392 n of Lawrence-av., e f, 43 1-3x165, Jan. 30 [Z. A. Summers et al., by M. in C., to Henry P. Kranszl]	4,878
87th-st., s w cor Vincennes-av., n f, 75 8-10x125, Feb. 1 [Cynthia E. Veatch et al., by M. in C., to Mathias Q. Schmidt]	4,800
Indiana-st., 166 w of 48th-av., s f, 25x125, Feb. 1 [Sam Haigh to Pauline K. White]	1,200
Wisner-av., 316 n e of Milwaukee-av., s e f, 25x125, more or less, Nov. 25, 1898 [H. Zessack to Emma Nielsen]	1,700
N. 41st-court, 133 s of Waveland-av., w f, 50x173½, Jan. 14 [Minnie A. Dietz to Charles B. Shapley]	1,000
Ashland-av., s w cor Byron, e f, 50x123¼, Dec. 20, 1898 [William Batterson and wife to Otto Ernst Jr.]	4,750
13th-st., 72 w of Lincoln, n f, 24x124, Jan. 28 [Charles F. Keller to R. Bezemek]	3,500
W. 12th-st., n e cor Central Park-av., s f, 51x125, Feb. 4, 1896; incumbrance of $1,500 [Thomas F. Dee to John T. Dee]	7,000
Hudson-av., 150 s of Blackhawk-st., w f, 25x124, March 18, 1898 [Annie M. Weber to Jacob H. Weber]	1,100
Larrabee-st., 125 s of Elm, e f, 26x130, Jan. 3 [Joseph Santa to Katie Holst]	4,000
Racine-av., n w cor Noble, e f, 50x125, Jan. 23 [Henry M. Peters et al., by M. in C., to L. G. Atwood]	1,150
Same property, Jan. 28 [Lenna G. Atwood to Fred H. Atwood]	2,000
Warsaw-av., 125 e of Francisco, n f, 25x 125, Jan. 31 [Johann Heeg to James G. Botsford]	1,000
Lots 7 to 11, 21 to 24, Sub L 11, B 4, Washington Heights, Jan. 31 [William B. Brayton to Perry W. McAdow]	2,700
Fullerton-av., s w cor Cromwell-st., n f, 350x125; also 20 lots in same sub., Jan. 11 [Patrick W. Snowhook et al., by M. in C., to Mathias F. Klees]	30,474
Winthrop-av., 50 s of Winona-st., e f, 50x 148¾, Jan. 29 [Robert H. McCullogh to Theo. Scheurmann]	2,750
Pleasant-place, 140 e of Western-av., s f, 24x100, Feb. 1; incumbrance of $1,000 [Andrew B. Christensen to Werner C. Kaiser]	2,000
Washington-blvd., 220 e of Sacramento-av., n f, 30x133, Jan. 21; incumbrance of $7,000 [William T. Hill to Miranda A. Smith]	12,000
Homan-av., 50 n of 24th-st., w f, 38x125, Jan. 12 [Frank C. Lajer to Rudolph Lajer]	5,500
Kroll-st., 188 s of 23d, w f, 24 ft to alley, Feb. 2 [J. Ostrowski to W. Ostrowski]	3,000
80th-court, 250 w of Houston-av., s f, 23 ft to alley, Dec. 15, 1898; incumbrance of $1,300 [Olof Nelson to Cyrus F. Goodale]	2,500

EXTENSION OF LEASE.

Executors in trust under last will of L. C. Paine Freer, lessor, to Marshall Field, for the period of 10 years from May 1, 1899, to and ending 30th day of April, 1909, rental of $10,000 per year, in monthly installments of $833.33, last of each month, on the following premises: Madison-st., n e cor N. Market-st., s f, 135x180¾. Dated Dec. 16, 1898.

71st-pl., 98¾ w of Madison-av., n f, 50x125, revenue stamps, $3, Feb. 1 [Henry H. Walton and wife quit-claims to Victor M. Harding]	1
Same property, revenue $3, Feb. 2 [Victor M. Harding quit-claims to Ella E. Walton]	1
W. 26th-st., s w cor Lawndale-av., n f, 62 x73.8, revenue $4, Dec. 23, 1898 [William N. Harman to John Stelk]	1
Same property, revenue $4, Dec. 23, 1898, [John Stelk to Lavara L. Harman]	1
Premises known as 310 and 311 Michigan-av., 52x129, no stamps, Dec. 27, 1898 [John J. Dunne and wife quit-claim to Florida Land and Improvement Co.]	1
Madison-st., 65¼ e of Market, n f, 25x100 und. ½ interest, no stamps, Dec. 7, 1898 [Hannah Silverman quit-claims to Shalah Silverman]	1
Armour-av., 150 more or less s of 50th-st., e f, 25x95.8, incumbrance of $2,430, Dec. 31, 1898 [Sherman T. Cooper to Chauncey H. Barton]	4,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

W. Kalma, 1-story frame addition, 916 Ballow-st.	$ 1,100
A. H. Hill & Co., 1-story frame residence, 2652 Bernard-av.	1,000
A. H. Hill & Co., 1-story frame residence, 2623 Drake-av.	1,000
V. Sirovy, 2-story brick flats, 600 S. Fairfield-av.	3,000
V. Sirovy, 2-story brick flats, 602 S. Fairfield-av.	2,500
V. Sirovy, 2-story brick flats, 604 S. Fairfield-av.	1,900
U. Marble, 3-story brick apartment building, 7225-29 Stony Island-av.	18,000
Mary Tiljistrom, 3-story brick stores and apartment building, 5707 and 5709 Wentworth-av.	12,000
Keeley Brewing Co., 1-story brick store building, 727 to 737 61st-st.	7,000
Mary E. Howtienne, 3-story brick apartment building, 215 and 217 66th-pl.	16,000
S. M. Seaton, two 3-story brick flats, 6035 and 6037 Jefferson-st.	22,000
Briquette Coal Co., 2-story brick factory, 38th-st., between Central and Morgan	5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Phelps Four C. Remedy company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to manufacture proprietary medicines; incorporators, H. W. Tobey, Irving W. Baker, L. M. [illegible]

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Lawrenceville Investment and Loan association, at Lawrenceville; capital stock, $250,000; building and loan; incorporators, Emory S. Kingsbury, T. G. Watts, Dean Clark.

The Acorn brass works, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; general manufacturing; incorporators, James S. Knight, John W. Park, E. A. Clarke.

The Roscoe Copper Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; mining; incorporators, Edgar L. Somers, William P. Jenkins, Charles A. Jennings.

The Forest City Varnish company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacturing; incorporators, Daniel Byrne, Frank P. Jocks, Joseph W. Burton.

The Consumers' Carriage and Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $12,500; manufacturing; incorporators, George H. Willis, Emerson E. Butts, Walter Olds.

The Blue Island Athletic association, at Blue Island; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Louis M. Houseman, Henry G. Samuel, Thomas G. Downey.

The Regular Bohemian-American Democratic club of the Tenth Ward, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Vaclav Roubal, J. F. Bambas, Joseph Novak.

James H. Clow & Sons of Chicago certified to an increase in capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000.

The Okawville Coal Mining company at Okawville certified to a dissolution of the corporation.

Palmer, Fuller & Co. at Chicago certified to a decrease in capital stock from $1,000,000 to $100,000.

The Pacific Coast Borax company at San Francisco, capitalized at $2,000,000, is licensed in Illinois with a capital of $100,000.

The Muco Solvent company at Neenah, Wis., capitalized at $10,000, is licensed in Illinois with a capital of $1,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK, FEMALE COCKER SPANIEL; small; was last seen near Lincoln and Berteau-avs. Very liberal reward if returned to 521 Byron-st., near Lincoln-av.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A lady's seal muff. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Room 201 Ogden Building, W. corner Clark and Lake.

LOST—FULL GROWN ST. BERNARD DOG; brown and white; answers to name of "Cap"; reward if returned. 4710 Vincennes-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BILL: LEAVE C. TONIGHT. TO our next merry meeting faithfully yours. JONES.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York. Dept. No. 4. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT vs. coal tar roofs; architects and owners should consult Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.; their united interests demand this; estimate furnished free.

PERSONAL—FREE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINAtion of the hair and scalp; dandruff destroyed. Suite 32 McVicker's Theater; hours, 10 a. m. to 4.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—EPILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD, AND skin diseases cured; 30 years' experience. Epileptic Remedy Co., 303, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; HAS 5 years' experience in the retail clothing and furnishing goods line; can furnish good references; will work in city or country. Address N 877, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper who desires to change; A1 references; strictly temperate and no bad habits. Address N 870, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent and experienced accountant and general bookkeeper; also thoroughly experienced mercantile lines. Address N 503, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARmacist; Polish, German, and English, or relief work. Address N 927, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, 25; hard worker; 5 languages; A1 references. Address N 955, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AUDITOR OR BOOKkeeper, age 27, 10 yrs.' experience; A1 city reference; employed. Address N 939, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO AUDIT BOOKS, by an expert accountant. N 821, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REGISTERED pharmacist; city references. N 931, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CHIEF ENGINEER, experienced and capable to handle large electric and power plants, is open for a position after March 1 in or out of city; will engage on salary or a percentage of savings over present cost of running plant. Address N 949, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address N 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; experience; ref.; $6-$8. Address N 774, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LAWYER would like to act as correspondent for some newspaper or magazine. Address HARRY E. KARR, 319 Law Building, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED houseman; understands steam heating. Address N 867, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, GENERAL housework; $5, second $4. Address N 945, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO do second work; North Side preferred. Call 46 Mohawk-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERal work; private family. 5556 Drexel-av., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, STRONG girl for second work or general housework. Call at 3734 Union-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good plain cook; best city references; no cards. 3838 State-st., 1st flat back.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL, general housework. 7001 Jefferson-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in some respectable family. MISS SLADER, 260 Taylor-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, HIGH school graduate, desires position as nursery governess; North Side. Address N 915, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE WILL GO TO Hot Springs with invalid; no charge. Address N 935, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE, ENGAGEments; $7 a week. Address N 936, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING, $1.50 per day. Address 324 E. 44th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher, good writer and speller, rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address N 610, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; salary moderate. Address N 923, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY stenographer and office assistant; four years' experience; refs. Address N 952, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT, WELL educated stenographer; Rem. and Hammond opr.; salary $6. Address N 961, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, AGE 26, competent, Smith-Premier or Remington; A1 references; $10 per week. Address P.-O. Box 1381.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRApher; exp.; neat appearing; $6. N 667, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED LADY stenographer; 3 yrs.' experience. N 940, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF EDucation and refinement, as companion to lady or child; can teach. Address B K 645, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED. 360 Ogden-av.

BOOKKEEPER—IN MANUFACTURING ESTablishment, temporary position; give references, state salary wanted. Address N 964, Tribune.

CLERK—JUNIOR DRUG; REFERENCES REquired; salary $30 month. N 925, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT — FIRST-CLASS, FOR large manufacturer; give reference, state salary and experience. Address N 963, Tribune.

CORRESPONDING CLERK—A PERSON THORoughly competent to secure and handle salesmen and customers by correspondence; quick, apt, and reliable; give age, nationality, married or single, experience, references, and wages expected. Address W. F. Main Co., Iowa City, Iowa.

ENTRY CLERK—FIRST-CLASS; ONE WHO has had experience in the steam fitting or plumbing supply line preferred. Address, giving age, experience, and references, N 941, Tribune.

PHARMACIST—REGISTERED, FOR MANager; must be competent, trustworthy, and give bond; salary $70 to start; give references, etc. Address N 978, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—YOUNG MAN FOR SHIPping clerk in wholesale house. Address B O 410, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—INTELLIGENT, ACCURATE, rapid in bookkeeping and correspondence, who writes a good hand, and can give unexceptionable references as to character and experience, may find permanent employment at $60 per month by addressing N 868, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD, IN ART store; one that lives with his parents on North Side preferred; salary $3.50 per week. Address N 863, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE, BY LARGE wholesale house; must be rapid and accurate at figures; wages $7 per week. Address N 942, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS AND HIGH-priced salesman, to call on our old customers with our new $100,000 publication; good opening for right man. Room 207 Herald Bldg.

SALESMAN—CITY, TO SELL FLOUR TO RETail grocers. Address, stating age, experience, references, N 857, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN AT once. Call Room 404, 134 Monroe-st.

SALESMEN—THREE, OF GOOD ADDRESS, able to approach cultivated people; college graduates preferred; thorough instructions will be given and new men aided by expert salesmen. Apply between 8 and 12 a. m. A. P. SHELDON CO., 531 to 581 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TO SELL MILK SOAP TO GROCERY trade. For particulars address or call, Milk Soap Co., 1460 E. 71st-st.

SOLICITORS—$2 DAY—GERMAN FIRECLAY cooking ware. Lowry Pottery Co., 802 Grove-st., Evanston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—MUST BE FAMILIAR with machinery. Address B O 209, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—BY LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE. bright, for office work; age 16 to 18; must write a good hand and present satisfactory references. Address N 937, Tribune office.

BOY—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE HIMself useful; references required; salary $3.50. Address N 953, Tribune office.

BOYS—18 TO 20 YEARS. APPLY NORTON BROS., Maywood, Ill.

Trades.

CARPENTERS—WILL GIVE FRUIT FARM IN Alabama in exchange for work. 30 Dexter Bldg.

DENTIST—MECHANICAL; MUST BE GOOD at crowning, bridge work. Call or address Rock Island Pharmacy, 63d and Wentworth.

FINISHERS AND BASTERS—FIRST-CLASS, on pants. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Market and Van Buren-sts.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS — EXPERIENCED; silk and lining. EISENSTAEDT BROS., 230 Market-st.

PROOFREADER — MALE. EXPERIENCED; state age, experience, and salary. Address N 943, Tribune office.

SOAPMAKER—FIRST-CLASS; STATE REFERences, ability, and salary expected. Address C J 707, Tribune office.

WATCHMAKER—A PRACTICAL WATCHmaker as salesman in watch material department. Address N 678, Tribune office.

WATCHMAKERS—BY LARGE HOUSE; A PERmanent position; good opportunity for good men, no other need apply. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Desplaines-sts.

WOOD ENGRAVERS—J. MANZ & CO., 195-197 So. Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—AGE 45	$10
Bookkeeper and stenographer	$15
Stenographer, good correspondent	$18
Boy, age 16, for office errands	$ 3

King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; COME now and prepare for spring rush; $15 weekly guaranteed; commission allowed. Call or write Moler Barber School, 283 Clark.

Stenographers.

CORRESPONDENT—FIRST-CLASS, AND GENeral office man able to use writing machine [state what make] without dictation, and also take dictation when necessary; state full particulars as to age, experience, salary, and references. Address N 903, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND CALIGRAPH OPERAtor, young man; state age, experience, speed, references, and salary expected. N 922, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

BARTENDER—S. E. CORNER CLARK AND Jackson.

CALLER—EXPERIENCED, BY WHOLESALE jewelry house; permanent position for capable man. ROBERT JOHNS, 452 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS MAN—COMPETENT, FOR TOWN of 4,000 people; state age, references, experience, and salary expected. Address N 722, Tribune office.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

MAN—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS superintendent of book canvassers to take charge of a new publication; give experience and references; good salary paid to competent man. Address N 950, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPTION BOOK man to secure and handle general agents. Address N 901, Tribune office.

TEACHER—OF PORTRAIT CRAYON WORK. Address N 864, Tribune office.

WINDOW TRIMMER—
134 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY—ONE EXPERIENCED IN DRY goods preferred; must live near 41st and Cottage Grove. C. H. RIMES, 4024 Cottage Grove-av.

YOUNG LADIES—FOR OFFICE WORK IN large mercantile house; only those who write exceptionally good hand and are bright and intelligent need apply. Address B O 208, Tribune office.

Domestics.

GOOD GENERAL GIRL—REFS.; $5. MISS WRIGHT, 5569 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT, EXTRA NEAT German or Norwegian girl for general housework; small family; good wages; refs. required. 5521 Kimbark-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; four in family; no washing; refs. 2411 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral; small family; must have good references. 4348 Ellis-av.

Housekeepers.

GERMAN WOMAN—GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, assist small family; flat. 765 Drexel-blvd.

Nurses.

NORTH GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNESS for two boys. Address L. E., Box 459, Highland Park, Ill.

NURSE—586 N. CLARK-ST., NURSE FOR 3-year-old girl; must speak perfect German and English, and have good refs.; wages $5.

NURSE—GIRL AS NURSE FOR CHILDREN. 3252 Vernon-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SEWERS—TEN GOOD MOHAIR SEWERS; $10 to $12 guaranteed. EIGER, 127 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

ADDRESSER—EXPERIENCED.	
Stenographer, Remington, experienced	$12
Graphophone operator	$10

King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

TRINITY CHURCH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 101 26th-st., guaranteed help of all kinds furnished. Wanted—General housework girls.

Stenographers

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, IMMEDIATELY; must be competent; $10 start; references. GARN, 382 Wabash-av.

STENOGRAPHER—WOMAN COMPETENT TO take charge of office can have ½ interest in mail order business; must have $400. 314, 36 La Salle.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERator—For permanent position; must be competent; salary $8. Address N 959, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

DRAPER—EXPERIENCED WAIST DRAPER at the Warren Featherbone Co., 702-718 Marshall Field Building, 87 Wabash-av.

GIRL—NEAT, INTELLIGENT GIRL OF 17 TO make herself useful in a dental office in Iowa. Address C J 703, Tribune office.

LADIES—EVERY LADY IN CHICAGO TO CALL and examine our celebrated sewing machines, the B. Eldredge Automatic, Eldredge "B," Seamstress and Expert. "Eldredge" machines have ball bearings; quality second to none, prices reasonable; all attachments, 5 years' warranty, full instructions at residence. National Sewing Machine Co., 49 Jackson-blvd., between State and Wabash.

LADIES—OF GOOD ADDRESS TO ASSIST IN introducing new idea; no canvassing; legitimate business. Address N 908, Tribune office.

TEACHER—OF PORTRAIT CRAYON WORK. Address N 864, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT IN every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

THE RED CROSS, CLARA BARTON'S GREAT book. Just out. Commended by President, Cabinet, army, and navy officers. It makes agents rich. Write for terms today. S. A. PARK, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 MADE EVERY DAY without talking; new method of selling; sample and instruction 15 cents. Buy direct from manufacturer. Acme Filter Co., Montvale, N. J.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO SELL LACE curtains by sample or catalogue; big profits. Cincinnati Lace Co., Reid Building, Cincinnati, O.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILORing, and millinery; perfect fitting patterns 50c, cut to order. McDOWELL'S School, 78 State-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—PHONE MAIN 3288. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st. $3 monthly rental for Rems., S. Ps., and all standard makes; RIBBONS AND STANDS free. Expert repairing. Ribbons sold at half price.

WILLIAMS' VISIBLE-WRITING TYPEWRITer. The Williams Typewriter and Supply Co., 100 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CALIGRAPH NO. 2, AND IN PERfect order; part time payments. N 960, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—PIONEER WHEELS. 1899 catalogue free. 1899 price $40. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

OAK DESK, 5 FT., ¼-SAWED, 3 ROWS PIGEONholes, for $22.50; letter press, $2.50; $16 roll-top desk, $10.75; 4½-ft. flat desk, $4.25. C. S. & D. Co., 95 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER [GOOD CORRESPONDent], with $300 cash; balance given profits; $800 per annum guaranteed. N 760, Tribune office.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—GENERAL literature, law, medical. GEO. M. BECKTOLD, 84 Clark-st., Room 34, cor. Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

107 37TH-ST., THE ANDERSON—ELEGANT 2-room suite, private bath, large bay windows, room with bath, fronting Ellis Park; very desirable; table first-class; near cable and I. C.

3602 LAKE-AV.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; running water; references required.

3723 LAKE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICEly furnished; also a fine suite of three, with board; modern house; near I. C. station and cable.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV.—"HOTEL IROQUOIS"—One steam heated alcove with first-class table board; two persons, $14; single rooms, $6 and $7.

1839 INDIANA-AV.— PLEASANT WELL FURnished rooms; good table; prices reasonable.

3613 LAKE-AV.—SUITE OF TWO OR THREE rooms in nice home; only $5 week.

59 E. 23D-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS AND TABLE, steam heat; central; reasonable.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—Light and airy rooms; excellent board.

North Side.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS, with homelike board; $4 and $4.50 per week.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; front suite; private bath; also single, with bath. W. F. ORCUTT.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—ONE OR TWO PLEASant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board in small private family, by gentleman and wife; not over 3 blocks from Edgewater depot; best references. Call or address MRS. A. BOYSEN 730 Winthrop-av., Edgewater, city.

BOARD—AND ROOM—VICINITY 35TH AND Ashland. Address S. P. V., 73 22d-st.

BOARD—ROOM AND BREAKFAST; LADY employed; state terms. N 906, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$3 TO $4 PER WEEK FOR PLEASant outside rooms, directly opposite public library; house strictly first-class; steam heat at all hours; no transients; take elevator. 6 E. Washington-st., Dearborn Park Building.

TO RENT—COUPLE MAY HAVE 3 ROOMS, furnished complete for housekeeping, in our elegant apartment in Woodlawn. N 872, Tribune.

TO RENT—(OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM HOTEL) desirable rooms for gentlemen. 17 E. Congress.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Summer Resorts.

FOR RENT—LAKE GENEVA—WILL BUILD cottage from your plans on good lot at Glenwood Springs. Rental, $100 per year.
WALTER H. BROWNE & CO.,
510, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2 TO 3 room flats; $10 to $15; steam heat, hot water, gas range; janitors; private storeroom. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT—3200 WALLACE-ST., 5 AND 6 rooms; $10 and $12; janitor, Flat D.
PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLES, SEE COZY 8-room heated flat, 6802 Yale-av.; 17 min. downtown; $14, $12. OWNER, 175 Dearborn, R. 603.

TO RENT—CHOICE LATS, STEAM, ALL CONveniences; $13 to $18. Apply 3537 Cottage Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINEST NEW 4 R. STEAM H. FLAT in city, $15, 281 W. North-av. See it; you will rent it. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF five rooms between Division and East North-av.; describe, with particulars, at once. Address N 909, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOM FURnished flat. Address N 962, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 54 5TH-AV. AND 193 E. Randolph-st. Apply J. S. MEYER, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND LIVING ROOMS FOR plumber; steam heat. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FINE DOUBLE STORE IN JOLIet; best location in the city. GEORGE H. & EDWIN S. MUNROE, Joliet, Ill.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN GARden City Building, n. w. cor. 5th-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences; well adapted for manufacturers' agents. Apply J. S. MEYER, Room 208.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, OFFICES AND lodge rooms. 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTEL—467-469 DEARBORN-AV., newly rebuilt family hotel; first-class, 30 rooms, electric light, steam heat, stationary washstands, hardwood floors; connecting house 17 rooms optional. Call Owner, 473 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc. Complete information on all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. If you are contemplating a change this year drop us a line or telephone and we will call to see you. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, FLOORS, hotels, and offices in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main 1899.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL IN A country town, summer resort, near lake or river. Address N 860, Tribune office.

TO RENT—30,000 SQ. FT. IN HEART OF CITY, comprising three floors, at remarkably low rent. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 261 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, 20X30, WITH power in down-town district; state price wanted. Address N 320, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER—
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 30 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated; causes speedy marriage; removes evil influences, etc.; business sacred; satisfaction guaranteed; you meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV.—1411.
HEALTH, WEALTH, HAPPINESS,
BY CONSULTING PROF. C. F. LEON.
Advice on business, speculations, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, law suits, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, SEE

KERRO,

the Great Eastern Clairvoyant. 47 E. 33d-st., near Cottage Grove-av. Fee, 50c and $1.

MADAM ROBERT, SPIRITUALIST, GIVES correct information upon all business matters. 562 Wabash-av.

2243 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLAT V—MRS. BROWER, business medium; sittings daily.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the 10th regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, at the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 13th, 1899, to the opening of business February 16th, 1899.
T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY (OF CHIcago). Coupons due February 1st, 1899, upon the First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company, will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.; OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 212, 167 Dearborn.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 808, Columbus Bldg.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. BREDT & CO., smelters, 65 E. Washington-st., top fl., rear.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 80.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

WANTED—A NAPHTHA LAUNCH; WILL trade real estate equity worth $4,000. Great Northern Supply Co., 36 La Salle-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 200 stamps, 75c. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S. FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FACTORY SITE IN heart of Chicago on side track from stockyards and T. R. R., Lake Shore and M. S., and Rock Island R. R., and all roads coming into Chicago; good place for coal and ice depot. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 261 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., SOUTH OF HARrison; best cash offer will buy my lot; it has never been offered before; must sell; answer quick. Address N 956, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosure. C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"GILT EDGE BARGAIN."
ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT
FLAT BLDGS. ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
$7,500 cash, mortgage $7,000, 5 yrs., 5 per cent. Rented for $1,900 a yr. Will net 10 per cent. Round tower Bedford stone front, parlors finished in solid mahogany, dining-rooms paneled in ¼ sawed oak, cabinet finish, drop beam ceiling, carved mahogany consoles, combination sideboards and china closets (cost $300 each), linen closets, tiled bathrooms, etc.; fine brick barn; lot 28x179; steam heating plant (self-feeding); property was built for the owner's special use, and cannot be duplicated under $18,000.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
VERY CHOICE KENWOOD RESIDENCE.
Price reduced form $12,000 to $8,500.
$3,500 cash; mortgage $5,000, 5 yrs., 5½ per cent. Fine modern 3-story Raindrop stone front, 10-room house, finished throughout in quarter-sawed oak, large console, 3 mantels, handsome sideboard, 2 bathrooms, electric light, heated by natural gas, gas range, screens, shades; complete home in every respect. Owner leaving city; must sell at once.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOME, SWEET HOME—
We have 20 beautiful modern houses, flats, and cottages of our own in fine neighborhood, near Washington Park, CHEAP, on your own terms; we built these properties ourselves and can undersell all others. Send for our list at once. HAGEMAN & CO., Builders, Room 402, 92 State-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS — 3748 COTTAGE Grove (old improvements), 42x228 ft.; alley on side, $10,000; Prairie-av., w. f., near 58th-st., 100x169, $6,500; South Park-av., 100x125, w. f., near 64th-st., $5,500; owner. Address N 850, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—2-STORY AND basement 7-room dwelling; stone front, strictly modern, all improvements, S. S. elevated and Cottage Grove cars; easy terms; $3,000. Address N 917, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VACANT S. W. corner of Woodlawn-av. and 51st-st., 133x164 ft.; will take residence and cash, or other improved property and assume up to $30,000 on A1 property only; owner. Address N 918, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A POSITIVE SACRIFICE—
Wabash-av., south of 12th-st., 25 feet.
Clark-st., north of Polk-st., 25 feet.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st., Excl. Agt.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON SOUTH Side business street; partly improved; $75,000; one-third taken in other property. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE 3-FLAT BUILDing, large lot, 51st and Washington-av.; net income, 8 per cent on $24,000. 703 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—28 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 13th, $700 a foot. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn. To buy or sell acres come or write me.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—FINE NEW stone-front residence on Alley L; owner leaving city. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—4423 GREENWOOD-AV., 10-ROOM modern stone house; make offer.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSE.
4537 Vincennes-av., open daily. See owner.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOT 3% BUT 8% NET
and $2,000 profit besides on $2,500 investment.
BRICK BUILDING, SIX FLATS, LOT 50X100.
529-531 W. TAYLOR-ST.
This beats stocks and bonds.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., Exclusive Agents,
86 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SNAP—AUSTIN-AV., NEAR 49TH, double flat building; lot 50x125; 7 rooms each; water, gas, and sewer in; rents for $25; straight loan of $1,800, 6 per cent; price $2,300; must be sold to save foreclosure. GILBERT & CO., 52d and Lake, Austin.

FOR SALE — IN AUSTIN — DOUBLE FLAT building, modern, 6 and 7 rooms; straight loan of $2,700, 6 per cent; price, to sure purchaser, $3,600; renting for $408; lot 30x125. GILBERT & CO., 52d and Lake, Austin.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, WILMETTE, ROGers Park, Ravenswood—Modern houses, $2,000 to $20,000; also desirable vacant in each place. O. F. GIBBS, 125 La Salle-st., R. 43.

FOR SALE—SNAP—IN AUSTIN—1¼ BLOCKS to 5c transportation, 9-room house; can be used in 2 flats; lot 37½x120; price $1,600; cash $600. GILBERT & CO., 52d and Lake, Austin.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, THIRTEEN-ROOM excellently built house; fine situation; all modern improvements; $15,000. Apply to
F. E. FRENCH, care of J. V. Farwell Co.

FOR SALE—TRADERS ATTENTION: WILL sell to close out subdivision 48 lots worth $5,000 for $2,000; will divide to suit. Address N 930, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES, RIPE FOR IMPROVEment, at 30 per cent of its value; must sell. Address C J 872, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, FOR non-resident owner, much below value. DUNLAP, SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—25,000 ACRES MORE OF FINE farm lands at Chesterville in Colorado and Wharton Counties, Texas; 25,000 acres already sold to and settled by Illinois and Iowa people. The book, "A Home in Texas," free. JOHN LINDERHOLM, 110 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HAVE 2,000 ACRES GOOD PLAINS land in Texas for sale or trade. Address N 853, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE; GROUND 50 FT OR MORE frontage, on exclusive residence street, 35th to Midway, Grand-blvd. to lake; $30,000 to $50,000; will give $18,000 residence property and cash for a quick deal. ROSS & KINNETT,
1061 E. 61st-st., next to Alley L.

WANTED—TO LIST FOR EXCLUSIVE SALE. We have customers for houses on South Side from $1,000 to $6,000 on easy payments; property must be in good condition and a bargain. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Atwood Building.

WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF STATE-st. and n. of 55th-st., good vacant, from owners who will sell cheap for cash. A. F. GORDON, 416 Reaper Block.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL EState or business for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—1898 TAXES REDUCED OR NO charge. Call or address R. 603, 160 Washington.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Four 2-flat buildings and two cottages (Northwest Side); value, $16,000; clear; want modern flat building (North Side); will assume $10,000 to $12,000. JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—
$4,000 equity in choice 3-flat building, at Humboldt Park; want improved or vacant on line of Metropolitan "L." JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CORNER LOT ON Sheridan-drive, in Birchwood Beach, 120 feet front by 180 feet deep, for modern residence in Evanston. Address C J 643, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—198 ACRES COOK CO., ILL., 8 miles so. of Chicago; good buildings, rich soil, $30,000; take half cash and good equity. M. S. EMBREE, 155 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1ST OR 2D MORTgage paper on good real estate, quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY, LOAN of $30,000 at 5 per cent on $80,000 improved. Address C J 870, Tribune office.

6, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privileges. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON CO., 88 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, Bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Odgen-av.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

I WANT $300 ON 50 FT. AT BLUE ISLAND, worth $750 cash; will pay 7 per cent and commission. Address C J 876, Tribune office.

LOANS WITHOUT COMMISSION. ANDERSON, 428 Home Insurance Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, VACANT, AND IMproved. No commission, attorney fee, or charge for drawing papers; at 5½ and 6 per cent in amounts from $1,500 to $10,000. Lower rates on large amounts. Loans under $1,500 at 6½ per cent. Chicago money. Borrower pays only for continuation of abstract, recording fees, and war revenue stamps. Applications passed on in four days. If desired, money can be engaged now, interest to commence thirty days hence.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
88 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN — WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
TEL. MAIN 5043.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums of $1,000 up at lowest market rates; prompt action, as I pass on security; building loans made. J. L. COCHRAN, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 ON IMPROVED CITY OR suburbs by Swedish gentleman in small amounts; parties borrowing will be treated fairly. Address N 916, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY TO high-classed salaried people without indorser, mortgage, or security of any kind other than their own names; can repay in installments. Call and see me and you will receive as courteous treatment as your employer does at his bank.
BREWER, 84 Adams-st., opposite Fair. R. 88.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS SALARIED PEOPLE FROM $10 TO $500 ON PERSONAL NOTE. NO SECURITY. NO INDORSERS. LOANS RETURNED IN EASY PAYMENTS. NO INQUIRIES MADE OF YOUR EMPLOYER. SUITE 910 ASHLAND BLOCK.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY IN SUMS OF $25 and upwards to railroad, railway, wholesale, retail employés, and all other high-class salaried men holding permanent positions with responsible firms or corporations. Can repay in partial payments. Suite 910 Ft. Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people, without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 per cent interest; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1878.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25—Private loans to city school teachers.

WANTED—$500 FOR FIVE MONTHS ON GOOD collateral security. Address N 921, Tribune.

CAPITAL WANTED — MANUFACTURING; splendid opportunity; young man. N 910, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE; EASY terms. Security Loan Co., 624, 164 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY—

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS

AT LOWEST RATES

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901,
And 1061 E. 61st-st., next to Alley "L."
61st-st. office open evenings until 9 o'clock.

NOTICE—S. RICHARDSON,
139 Madison, Suite 25.
LOANS.
LOANS.
LOANS.

Before you loan on your furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, diamonds, gold watches, sealskins, cloaks, silver plate, and precious personal effects, stop and think where it is best to go, and why it is I make more loans than any other three men in Chicago. In 20 years I have made 71,000, not from advertisements, but simply treating every honest man as a brother. I have not only retained their trade, but got their friends. Also I loan only my own money. Agents, corporations, and companies that neither you or any other person can tell who they are, you will avoid and your papers free, if you cut this out and bring it to me. You can pay any way your circumstances will permit. Deception never used and justice to all is the motto of
S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25, North side of street, between Clark and La Salle-sts.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 12 Haymarket Theater Bldg.,
161 W. MADISON-ST.
WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES; THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 216 and 217.
Our West Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 508, and

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47TH-ST., CORNER STATE-ST.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, shops, etc.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000.
F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

EASTERN SANITARIUM, 182 STATE-ST., Suite 50, next door to Fair, opp. Palmer House.

Treats all female complaints. Uses the mildest methods and greatest precautions. All diseases peculiar to the female sex may be trusted to our care. We use the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN; NO DANGER. Thoroughly reliable and efficient. Elegant steam heated rooms. Confinements taken; infants adopted; male and female physicians. Trained nurses. Prices reasonable. Kind attention; clean, motherly home. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited; will take one to work for board. Consultation free. Letters answered.
Hours, 9—6; Sunday, 10—2.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR—

All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited.
Elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature.
LADY PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG.
Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 1.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or office, $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

209 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 1.
MRS. DR. ZARA.
Expert specialist in all female diseases, irregularities, confinements, etc.; infants adopted; consultation free; elegant home for patients at my private residence. 279 West Adams-st.

VARICOCELE AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Varicocele cured in one treatment, no detention from business; hours 9 to 6; Wednesdays and Saturdays till 8; consultation free. HARVARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 52 Dearborn-st.

DR. MINA BELLE
Takes ladies before and during confinement at her elegant private residence; diseases peculiar to women treated successfully; infants adopted; letters answered. 2331 Indiana-av.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases and irregularities of women; elegant home for patients; infants adopted; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles and irregularities, etc., by never failing method, without operation or bad results; 24 yrs.' exp.; private home for patients.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian, female irregularities; a new, scientific, painless method; never fails of good results; 27 yrs.' exp.; private home. 330 E. Division, nr. Wells.

155 STATE-ST., R. A., THIRD FLOOR—MRS. DR. YORK takes ladies before and during confinement; treats female complaints and irregularities; babies adopted; advice free.

MRS. DR. LINCOLN TREATS FEMALE DISeases and irregularities; private home before and during confinement; advice free. 22, 209 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 34 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

DR. SEGNITZ, VIENNA EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat specialist, 1215 Masonic Temple; 10-4-7-8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE
of a
great variety of
PIANOS and ORGANS.

READ THE LIST OF BARGAINS.

USED SQUARE PIANOS:

1 Bradbury	$15	1 Chickering	$15
1 Maxwell & Co	25		

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS:

1 New York Piano Co., rosewood case; great bargain for the money	$ 75
1 Estey, rosewood case, engraved panels	120
1 Estey, rosewood, large size, handsomely carved case	125
1 Full sized Whitney, little used, mahogany case, full 7 1-3 octaves	150
1 Chickering, rosewood case, patent roll fall-board; a bargain worth investigating	175
1 Knabe, French walnut case, full octaves	195
1 Kimball, French walnut, full octaves, practically new; great bargain	250
1 Large size Kimball, patent roll fall-board and extension music desk, in special case of natural birch; a beautiful instrument	240
1 Large size Kimball, patent roll fall-board, handsomely etched panels, mahogany case	260

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS:

1 Lighte & Co., N. Y., cabinet grand upright, 7 1-3 octaves, manufacturers' sample; usual price $275	150
A limited number of Eastern made upright pianos, in various styles of casings, manufacturers' samples, not listed in our regular catalogue; made to sell at $250. They are exceptional values at our uniform price of	175
1 Story & Clark cabinet grand upright, massive case, elaborately carved	225

USED REED ORGANS, $15 to $20.

NEW ORGANS, various makers, $40 and upward.

ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., [Established 1857].
243-253 Wabash-av., just so. of Jackson-st.

A BUSY STORE ON A BUSY CORNER—

Here is a list of ODDS and ENDS in HALLET & DAVIS and other PIANOS, some of which have been used, some are shop worn, some of a discontinued style, some samples, and others from a large stock, which for various reasons we offer at discount prices.
WE ARE GOING TO SELL THESE OUT IN A WEEK IF WE CAN, AND WE DON'T ARGUE LONG ON A FAIR OFFER.
These hints of old and new prices:

$200 Wing & Son upright for	$ 90
$300 Schoemaker upright for	150
$500 Hallet & Davis upright for	165
$350 Hallet & Davis upright for	225
$475 Hallet & Davis upright for	290
$550 Hallet & Davis upright for	300
$900 Hallet & Davis mahogany parlor grand	500
$300 Valley Gem upright, to close	200
$350 Ellington upright, to close	265
$400 Ellington upright, to close	280

Here are the extras:
Easy payments, stool and cover, guarantee.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
R. K. MAYNARD, Manager,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

STORY & CLARK MAKE BUT ONE GRADE OF piano—the best that can be produced. Call and see them; prices $350 to $700. Our list of second-hand pianos offers splendid bargains.

A small square piano, fair tone	$ 20
A full-size square piano, better tone	55
A full-size square piano, fine tone	70
Estey & Camp, rosewood case, fine condition	85
Shoninger upright, ebony case	90
Thayer upright, walnut case	100
Kimball upright, mahogany case	120
Knabe upright, rosewood case	140
Schumann upright, mahogany case	150
Emerson upright, mahogany case	180
Steinmetz upright, oak case	190
Chickering upright, walnut case	220
New Eastern-made pianos	152

Organs, $20, $24, $30, $40, and up.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

VOSE PIANOS.

VOSE PIANOS.

VOSE PIANOS.

Second-hand pianos of many makes—sold on easy payments. New pianos rented or sold on our own rental purchase system. Call or write.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

248 WABASH-AV.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of twelve leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Ludwig,
And six others.
LYON & HEALY,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

GEO. P. BENT,
"CROWN" PIANO.
The only one of "many tones."
"CROWN" ORGAN.
Best for church and home.
THE ANGELUS
Plays any music on any piano.
THE SYMPHONY,
A "self-playing" or "you-playing" organ.
BENT'S BIG BARGAINS FOR BUYERS.
Prices and terms to suit people's purses.
209 Wabash-av.,
249 Washington-blvd.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.

$10, $25, $65, $100, $120, $125, ETC., ETC.—
Not a "going-out-of-business sale," but the greatest bargain sale of fine new pianos known in the history of the piano trade; $125 for a 3-pedal upright; $200 for a "many-tone Crown"; though we had a fire only those which are perfect in tone and action are offered at this sale; pianos, cases burned; perhaps you could use for beginners; almost for the cartage. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.,
209 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES; thoroughly first-class, unequaled in tone, action, workmanship, and durability; of neat design in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; terms easy; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Union-sts.

CAUTION!—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE of bogus instruments offered by some dealers as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH—200 FINE, new upright pianos; all kinds genuine light wood cases; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER A NUMBER OF choice bargains in uprights, from rent stock, used in concerts, etc.; mahogany, walnut, curly birch, etc.; all in fine condition. Prices $175 to $300; easy terms.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

FINE A. B. CHASE UPRIGHT, GOOD AS NEW, $160; Kurtzmann rosewood upright, $150; large Hallet & Davis cabinet grand upright, fancy case, $190. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO; $100 buys a Fischer upright piano; $75 buys a Schumann upright piano; $50 buys a mahogany upright piano; fully guaranteed. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

PRACTICALLY NEW STEINWAY UPRIGHT, a great bargain, $300; Hallet & Davis extra large fancy mahogany upright, $185; Gerold upright, $125. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

LARGE HANDSOME MAHOGANY CHASE UPright, $175; large mahogany Leland upright, a little shopworn, $165; Lyon & Healy upright, $100. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

MEACHAM SQUARE, $25; ARION SQUARE, $50; Marchal & Smith square, $75; Steinway square, $135. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

FULL SIZE KNABE UPRIGHT, $275; FINE Kurtzmann upright, equal to new, $160; Emerson upright, $130; Engel & Schaff upright, $95. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, MOVED, stored, exchanged, and bought; telephone Main 1971. ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$110 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO. $135 buys a Chickering upright piano. $190 buys a Steinway upright piano.
Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; special values in second-hand pianos.

CHASE BROS. & HACKLEY PIANOS—
See these beautiful instruments before buying. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash.

PIANOS TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHTS OF brilliant tone at lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ORGANS—JUST THE THING FOR A PRESENT; some in piano cases; $40 upward; payments.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr., 209 Wabash-av.

LARGE SIZE STARR UPRIGHT, $150; NEW York upright, $100; a bargain. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY SQUARE PIANOS, $55, $75, $100 each; payments, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Union-sts.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE SIZE, $115; payments, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Union-sts.

DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT PIANO, $165; PAYments, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS, $115, $125, $135, $165 each; payments, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Union-sts.

BRADFORD CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT PIano, $160; payments, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

PEASE UPRIGHT PIANO, $65; PAYMENTS, $4 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD PIANO; WILL pay $3. Address N 889, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. J. FORD, LAWYER, FORT DEARBORN Building, 134 Monroe-st., cases in all courts; 22 years' successful practice; all business strictly confidential; branch offices in other States.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—DOCTOR'S GLASS COUPE, RUBber tires, fine order, for one horse. Blake's Livery, 1375 W. Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AS THE OWNER WISHES TO RETIRE, A large and well established wholesale and retail business is offered for sale; rate of profit as at present managed 12½ to 20 per cent; this is an unusual opportunity, and fullest investigation invited. Address, giving reference, C F 934, Tribune.

GOOD OPENING FOR PARTY WITH CAPITAL to take hold of a well-established soap business, with complete outfit of soapmaking machinery; open for thorough investigation. Address N 663, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST DRUG STORE IN GOOD Iowa city for 65 cents on the dollar cash; must be sold quick. Address,
ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,
Iola, Kansas.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 to take half interest in Chicago Theater as Treasurer and to take active interest in management; large profits; references required and given. Address N 875, Tribune office.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, NOTION; STORE IN best location; invoice $8,000; very liberal terms to competent party. Address HANEISEN & CO., 321 Main-st., Evansville, Ind.

FOR SALE—PARK CONCESSIONS AT POPUlar lake within 100 miles of Chicago which will be patronized by 80,000 excursionists during summer of 1899. Address N 944, Tribune office.

A SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS-MAN OF acknowledged ability desires interview with parties wishing their goods represented on the Pacific coast through a first-class agency. N 919, Tribune.

OUT OF BUSINESS, OUT OF MEANS, WANT chance to go at it again; experience several lines. Address N 848, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDING CONTRACTOR WITH some money as partner in a good going business. Address N 851, Tribune office.

WILL PAY SPOT CASH FOR STOCKS OF DRY goods and clothing; have $100,000 to invest; quick returns. Address C J 878, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CANDY STORE; VERY CHEAP; elegant fixtures; fine trade; reason, family affair. 283 Dearborn-st., Fisher Bldg.

$1,000 FOR INTEREST IN LATEST WINDOW attraction novelty; will pay $5,000 a year. See it at Room 408 Baltimore Bldg.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

A CARPET SEWING BUSINESS, COMPLETE; cost $300; sell for $175. 520 Ashland Block.

MANUFACTURERS! WANT ARTICLE FOR mail order business; describe. N 904, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT OUR LARGE STOCK heaters and ranges; special prices on account of moving. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM TOWER.
Branches in fifty American and European cities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE BUILD TO ORDER COOLING ROOMS AND refrigerators for meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and private residences; estimates furnished. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 Randolph-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Aller....Feb. 4, 11 am	†Saale....Mch. 4, 11 am
*F.Bism'k.Feb.11, 11 am	†Aller....March 18, 11 am
†Ems.....Feb. 25, 11 am	†K.W. II..Mch. 25,11 am

Also for Alexandria, Egypt, on Feb. 4 and March 4.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90, 92 Dearborn-st., Chicago.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN—
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg [Paris], Southampton [London], and Hamburg.
A. Victoria........April 6 | F. Bismarck........May 4
Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y. to Hamburg direct. After April 30, via Cherbourg [Paris].
Brasilia..........Feb. 4 | Pretoria...........Feb. 18
Palatia...........Feb. 11 | Patria.............Feb. 25
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 21, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 21, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Mch. 7, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Apr. 4, 10 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Mch. 14, 10 a. m.
Kaiser Friedrich, Tu., Mch. 28, 10 a. m.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections to Paris.
S.S. St. Louis....Feb. 8 | S.S. St. Paul....Mch. 15
S.S. St. Paul.....Feb. 22 | S.S. St. Louis..Mch. 22
S.S. St. Louis....Mch. 1
PHILADELPHIA—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.
S.S. Belgenland..Feb. 11 | S.S. Pennland.....Feb. 25
S.S. Waesland....Feb. 18 | S.S. Russia.......Mch. 4
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Western and..Feb. 8 | S.S. Noordland..Feb. 22
S.S. Kensington..Feb. 15 | S.S. Friesland...Mch. 1
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

DOMINION LINE—
United States and Royal Mail Steamships.
Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown.
Canada, twin screw, 9,000 tons, sails Feb. 15, 2 p.m.
Dominion, twin screw, 6,000 tons, Feb. 22, 2 p.m.
New England, t. s., 11,600 tons, Mar. 1, 12:30 p.m.
First cabin, $60 and upwards; second cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
St. John and Halifax to Liverpool via Londonderry.
Labrador sails St. John Feb. 19, Halifax Feb. 20.
Passage at moderate rates.
RICHARDS, MILLS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailing from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Majestic	Feb. 8	Mar. 8
Germanic	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Cymric, Tuesday	Feb. 21	Mar. 28
Teutonic	Feb. 22	Mar. 22
Britannic	Mar. 1	Mar. 29

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
And the Fast Express Passenger Steamships
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—
New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam,
via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin-screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First Cabin, $62.50 and upward; Second Cabin, $45. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers, called Second Cabin; rate, $40. Genl. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria..Noon, Feb. 11 | Ethiopia...Noon, Mch. 11
Furnessia..Noon, Feb. 25 | Anchoria..Noon, Mch. 25
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S.S.Co. From San Francisco:
COPTIC [via Honolulu]..........Feb. 11, 1 p. m.
AMERICA MARU [via Honolulu]..Feb. 21, 1 p. m.
PEKING [via Honolulu]..........March 1, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st., Chicago. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE'S LINE NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN, $65 AND UPWARDS.
Spartan Prince..Feb. 4 | Trojan Prince....Mch. 18
Tartar Prince...Feb. 25 | Spartan Prince..April 8
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.
Halifax to Liverpool.
S. S. Gallia...............................Dec. 30
Lowest rates for all classes.
C. F. WENHAM,
Telephone 4288 Main. 186A S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and excursion. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—FOR RACINE and Milwaukee every day, 8 p. m. Fare $1.00. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Spgfd. & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	7:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Peoria Fast Mail	* 9:00 am	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 8:12 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 3:05 pm	† 5:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:42 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	*10:00 am
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Sycamore & Bryon Local	* 6:30 pm	*10:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 8:00 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am *7:00 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	†‡ 8:30 am	c7:10 pm *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:10 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 8:00 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †11:15 am
Green Bay & Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., M'nominee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 pm *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:50 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3:00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2:00 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. sSunday. cEx.Mon. ‡Ex.Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	X* 2:50 am	*12:15 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	......
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	......	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. X Sleeper open at 9:30 pm.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Davenport	* 3:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail	* 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	† 9:42 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 3:20 pm	*10:55 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	† 3:30 pm	† 8:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan. City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Colo. & Texas Express	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:35 pm
Omaha Limited	* 7:55 pm	* 2:00 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Springs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln, has composite Library Buffet Car and Pullman equipm't. Dining Car Ser.	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Cedar Rapids	‡10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St. J. & Tex.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria and Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Des Moines and Omaha	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Springs	*10:00 am	* 8:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*10:00 am	* 2:35 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:35 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. and West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	§ 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	† 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich Penin'la	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	†10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, N. Falls & New York	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:30 pm	*7:15 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Cont'ntal Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket office, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	†10:00 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:45 pm	*7:44 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:08 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. January 29, 1899.

	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.50 am	† 6.35 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 6.50 am	......
Grand Rapids Express	†11.45 am	†2.10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 3.55 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.35 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4.15 pm	† 5.15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	*11.30 pm	† 7.30 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	*11.30 pm	† 6.30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express		† 7:30 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:55 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Elkhart Accommodation	† 5:43 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	* 3:02 am	

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washingt'n, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati		† 5:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:30 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:35 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	*1:00 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Office, 193 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:40 pm	* 7:00 am

SPOONER'S PLEA FOR THE TREATY

Wisconsin Senator Argues Strongly in Favor of Ratification.

NOT AN EXPANSIONIST.

Opposes Permanent Occupation of the Islands by This Government.

PASSAGE OF HARBOR BILL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—A notable speech was made in the Senate today by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. He took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Mr. Vest.

He discussed the question of expansion in all of its phases, and urged the ratification of the peace treaty, although he opposed the permanent occupation of the islands by the United States government.

Mr. Spooner spoke for three hours, and through his brilliant oratory, fine ability as a close and astute reasoner, splendid qualities as an advocate, and adroitness and cleverness at repartee, held the careful attention of an unusually large number of Senators and a large audience in the galleries.

Doubts Benefit of Expansion.

In beginning, after a brief statement of his reasons for speaking at all, he said: "I find no objections, constitutional in nature, to the ratification of the pending treaty. The Senators from Connecticut (Platt), Colorado (Teller), Ohio (Foraker), and Minnesota (Nelson) have fully presented the views on that point which I entertain."

Mr. Spooner said he hoped that the flag raised over Cuba would not have to remain long, but that the United States would soon leave there a happy, free people. He hoped for the same thing in the Philippines, but said there was nothing inconsistent with this view in ratifying the treaty. He did not believe that trade would be enhanced by the expansion of our territory to distant lands and government of people who could not assimilate with ours. Instead of being an advantage to our trade it might be a great detriment.

Mr. Spooner said if he thought ratification of the treaty meant permanent dominion over the Philippines he would not vote for it.

"If I held the view," said he, "that the United States could not within its constitutional limitations acquire territory which was not to be erected into States I could give my consent to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. This Philippine proposition is one of the fruits of the war—to me one of the bitter fruits. I can conceive of no circumstances under which I could give my consent to the admission of that archipelago as a State or as more than one State of the American union."

Dred Scott Decision Wrong.

Mr. Spooner then presented an argument in contravention of Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case, which, he said, was the foundation of all the opposition to the acquisition of territory by this government.

"That decision," he said, "ceased years ago to be referred to as a correct interpretation of the law upon this question." Mr. Spooner maintained that the United States undoubtedly had the power as had previously been shown in the Senate to acquire territory beyond our own domain and with that power was coupled, of course, the collateral authority to govern that territory. He knew, he said, of no reason why territory and the people of a Territory should not be governed by Congress, as every right to life, liberty, and property and trial by jury would be fully safeguarded.

Mr. Tillman, interrupting Mr. Spooner, inquired: "If we accept the Philippines, would the inhabitants of that territory have the right to come without hindrance to this country?"

Mr. Spooner—Yes; for the purposes of my argument, I am disposed to admit it.

Mr. Platt [Conn.]—They have that right now.

Mr. Tillman inquired whether the inhabitants of a Territory could be prevented from entering the States.

Mr. Spooner said the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Platt] was inclined to believe they could be, but he himself doubted it.

Mr. Tillman, further along, pressed his question as to the right of the Filipinos to come here, and declared that by admitting the islands by treaty, 10,000,000 people of that territory could take the first ship for this country and upon arrival here could enter into competition with American labor. That was the reason why he would vote against the treaty.

Mr. Hoar interrupted to say that he took the broad ground that we are not justified in attempting to govern any people without their consent. Resuming, Mr. Spooner said that there was no way out of it; that if at the end of a war an indemnity is to be taken, it must be taken without the consent of the people.

If the ratification of the treaty involved permanent dominion, he said, he would not vote for it. But he had not been able to find any half way resting place between accepting the cession and abandoning the islands to their fate and this was not permissible. The President, kind and generous as he is, would not have to make a treaty leaving the Philippine archipelago to the lust, the savagery, and the brutality of Spanish rule. To have attempted this course would have been to inaugurate a rule of anarchy with all its horrors, and "while war was cruel and bitter, anarchy was hell let loose on earth."

Mr. Aldrich [R. I.] presented a number of memorials from business-men's associations of Boston, New York, and Chicago urging that the territory except Cuba acquired by the United States during the late war be retained "until such time as Congress may determine its final disposition."

River and Harbor Bill Passed.

The river and harbor bill, carrying slightly more than $30,000,000, passed the House today by a vote of 160 to 7. This is the largest majority any river and harbor bill ever obtained in the House. The bill attracted little opposition, and every effort to amend it in important particulars failed.

Mr. Hepburn [Rep., Ia.] injected some criticism of the general policy of improving rivers with insignificant commerce and directed his remarks particularly at the improvement of the Muskingum River, Ohio.

An amendment offered by Mr. Perkins [Rep., Ia.] to appropriate $200,000 for continuing improvements on the Upper Missouri at Bismarck, Black Point, and Yankton, which was supported by Messrs. Johnson [Rep., N. D.], Maxwell [Pop., Neb.], and Kelly [Pop., S. D.], was defeated—27 to 89.

Several amendments were adopted providing for surveys, including the Missouri River, with a view to prevent the erosion of the south bank thereof and the cutting of a new channel at and near the City of Napoleon, Lafayette County, Mo., and the Youghiogheny River, Pennsylvania, with a view to its improvement by locks and dams from West Newton to the mouth of said river at McKeesport.

On a rising vote the bill was passed—160 to 7.

A bill was passed to permit the exportation of wines, liquors, etc., in five gallon tines to conform to the conditions existing in the Chinese trade.

A bill was passed to extend the act granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern railroad.

More Cavalry for Sheridan.

Secretary Alger of the War department telegraphed the local army headquarters yesterday that two troops of the Third United States Cavalry, now camped at Augusta, Ga., had been ordered North to strengthen the garrison at Fort Sheridan. The cavalry will arrive within two weeks, making the garrison four companies of infantry and three troops of cavalry.

SICK GOVERNOR IS HERE.

JOHN R. TANNER'S APPEARANCE INDICATES HIS ILL HEALTH.

Chicago Friends Who Call on Him at the Great Northern Find Him Thin and Weak from Effects of Grip—About to Go South for Rest and Recuperation—Talks of Street Railway Bills and Advocates Reduced Fares—Discusses Reapportionment.

Governor John R. Tanner was in the city yesterday, and those of his friends who saw him in his rooms at the Great Northern Hotel went away thoroughly convinced that he is sick. He is thin in flesh and his voice and general manner clearly indicate weakness. He talked with evident difficulty, and his conversation was frequently punctuated with a distressing cough. He was obliged to lie on his bed during a good share of the afternoon.

"I have finally yielded to the wishes of my doctor," he said, "and will go South for a rest and change. I have not fixed upon the length of my stay, as that will depend entirely on how I feel. I am suffering from the effects of the attack of grip which I had some little time ago, coupled with hard work. If I had gone away for a rest right after the attack of grip, as I was urged to do, I think I would be all right now; but there were so many matters of importance demanding my attention, matters which I thought I could not neglect, that I felt I should stay at home and keep at work. I little doubted I would soon become all right. I did pick up for a time, but the pressure of business has been great recently and I guess it has been too much for me. I greatly dislike to go away, but I am convinced reluctantly that it is the best thing for me. I am confident the rest and change will make me all right in a short time."

When asked as to the prospects of street railroad legislation at Springfield, he said:

"I am of the opinion that something along the line of the bill Senator Berry introduced in the Senate and Representative Rankin introduced in the House will be enacted into a law. I do not like the commission feature which Senator Berry's bill contains. I stand firmly by my original suggestion that this authority should be vested in the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, but I am not particularly displeased with the other features of the bill.

In Favor of Reduced Fares.

"My principal contention, and, in fact, the one idea above all others that I want to see incorporated in any measure touching on this subject, is the provision that will bring cheap fares to the people who ride. Any legislation touching upon this subject would have in view the welfare of the middle and poorer classes of people, the people who have to ride, and not the wealthy people who own property and who seldom ride in the street cars. In other words, I do not believe the poorer classes should be taxed in the way of fares to help pay the taxes on the buildings and other property of the rich. To my mind it is perfectly clear that any progressive legislation in this matter of street railways should be in the direction of lower fares. This benefits the great mass of the people, and this should be the object of all legislation. There are many families of the poorer classes whose expenses in the way of car fare are greater than the amount of the rent they pay. A saving of 25 per cent in car fare to these people is a benefaction, and, so far as I am concerned, this is a matter which I shall stand firmly for in any legislation on this subject."

He expressed the opinion that the present session of the Legislature would be shorter than usual.

"I have talked with a number of the leaders on this subject," he said, "and it is the almost universal opinion that the session will probably end by the 15th or 20th of April. An effort certainly will be made to make it as short as possible, and I do not look to see it extend beyond the date I have mentioned."

Talks of Reapportionment.

The Governor also expressed himself quite decidedly on the question of a Congressional reapportionment.

"When I was in Washington," he said, "I discussed the matter fully with the members of the Illinois delegation, as well as with Speaker Reed, and told them if they would decide on some line of action in this matter we would see to it that their wishes were carried out. There can be no question as to the necessity of action in this matter, which is of national importance, but it is a hard matter to make some of the Illinois Congressmen acknowledge the wisdom or necessity of taking certain wards and counties off their districts and attaching them to the district of some colleague. The districts can and should be so reapportioned as to give to the Republicans fifteen or perhaps seventeen members of Congress under normal conditions. It may be that some emergency may arise through unfortunate complications by which the failure to reapportion this State will give the Lower House of Congress to the Democrats, and for this reason especitly it seems necessary that something should be done in the matter."

The suggestion of legal proceedings on the part of the Naval Reserve association against the State authorities to recover property claimed by the former drew a broad smile from the Governor.

"That is ridiculous," he said. "I should like to know how they can sue the State. I guess McNulta has found out by this time that he is up against the real thing now," and the Governor indulged in an extra laugh at his joke.

The Governor said he was here on private business purely. He took lunch with T. N. Jamieson, however, and a number of politicians sent up their cards. Few of them secured an audience, however. The Governor went back to Springfield on the 11 o'clock train.

GOES INTO HANDS OF RECEIVER.

National Savings, Loan, and Building Society at Toledo, O., Embarrassed by Absence of Its President.

Toledo, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Several days ago it was discovered that the President of the National Savings, Loan, and Building society, Ira A. Waldron, had disappeared, that his handsome residence had been sublet by Mrs. Waldron, and that she had gone East for an indefinite period.

Every effort has since been made to locate Mr. Waldron, but without avail. The directors placed several experts on the books and at the close of their labors today there was a meeting of the Board of Directors, the result of which was an unanimous agreement to place the company's affairs in the hands of a receiver.

The stockholders in the company are largely representative workingmen and affairs were supposed to be running smoothly. The members of the board absolutely refuse to say whether there is a shortage or not. They simply say the affairs of the concern are to be at once closed.

ONTARIO NEEDS MORE REVENUE

Government Decides to Impose a Tax on Foreign Corporations Doing Business in the Province.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Ontario government, in order to meet the deficiency in revenue resulting from the embargo placed on the exportation of logs, will impose a tax upon foreign corporations doing business in Ontario.

The deficiency is estimated at $200,000, and represents the amount formerly paid in stumpage dues by Michigan lumbermen when they were allowed to cut logs for export.

The disappearance of this substantial source of revenue makes the imposition of fresh taxation imperative.

Marshall Field's Lease Extended.

Marshall Field's lease on the property northeast corner of Madison and Market streets has been extended by the estate of L. C. Paine Freer for ten years from May 1, 1899, at a rental of $10,000 annually, payable in monthly installments of $833.33. The property has a frontage in Madison street of 135 feet and in Market of 180½ feet.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., agents.

MANY EFFORTS AT SUICIDE.

Lee Rogers of Elgin Fires Eight or Nine Bullets at His Head, but Is Not Fatally Wounded.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Lee Rogers, a well-known resident of Quincy, is in the hospital here with two severe scalp wounds as a result of a singular attempt at suicide in a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy chair car last night.

Rogers left Quincy during the afternoon for Elgin, where his wife and child are and where he was thinking of going into business. The train reached here about 11 o'clock and the chair car was set on a sidetrack to await the next train. In the car were Rogers, a newly married couple, and the porter, who sat behind Rogers. On the way here Rogers had been drinking and was sick. This, combined with domestic troubles and business difficulties, made him despondent.

Suddenly pulling his revolver, he placed the weapon to his head and began firing. The first bullet did not penetrate the skull, but passed under the scalp and emerged a few inches from where it entered. The second bullet also passed under the scalp. Rogers kept firing away, but was so unsteady that the bullets missed his head. When the revolver was emptied he reloaded it and again tried to put a bullet through his head.

The bridal couple, who had been crouching behind a seat, ran from the car, and the porter followed. Two bullets went through the car window. The porter, in great trepidation, hunted up officers. As the latter were about to enter the car they heard the last two shots fired by Rogers. The car was thick with powder smoke. Going to Rogers' seat, they found him sitting up, his face black from powder grains and streams of blood pouring from the wounds. The revolver was on the floor. Rogers walked with them to the baggage-room, where an excited crowd soon gathered. He told them he had attempted suicide because he was discouraged and felt like it. He was taken to the hospital, where this morning he said that he was opposed to suicide and was glad that he had not succeeded. An examination of the car showed seven bullet-holes in the woodwork and two through the window. Rogers himself says that he fired nine times, and he insists all nine bullets hit him. His escape is deemed remarkable.

ROB SOUTH DAKOTA FARMER.

William Graham Meets an Affable Stranger and Soon Parts with $300 in a Saloon.

William Graham, a farmer, 65 years old, arrived at the Rock Island depot from his home, Watertown, S. D., yesterday, and a minute later a dapper young man who carried a valise offered to show the farmer about town.

"He told me he was a traveling man and that he sat behind me on the train, but I didn't see him on the train," said Graham to the police, who found him at the Union Depot waiting for an Erie train to take him to New York. He had been directed to the wrong depot.

Graham told the old story of the obliging stranger and the confiding rustic.

"He took me into a sample room," he said, "and he and another feller got to playing cards. One feller threw the cards over and over and the other feller bet on them. After awhile the man with me asked me if I had any money, and I said 'Yes.' I showed it to him and he took it away from me and went to gambling with the other feller, and blamed if he didn't lose every last cent of it—$300!

"Then a constable came in and was going to take me to jail for gambling, and I guess he would if the first feller hadn't said if the constable would let me go he would see that I got out of town all right and wouldn't be around breaking the laws any more."

Graham said he had sold a little wheat and some horses to get the money to make a visit to a half-brother in New York and his daughters in Rhode Island. He has a small farm near Watertown, where he lives with other daughters, but he says he is not able to "farm" any more. The thieves left him his railroad ticket to New York and $2.

STATE RESTS IN FINNEGAN CASE

Defense Begins to Prove an Alibi and Calls a Number of Character Witnesses.

The State yesterday closed its case against James Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, and William E. Cavanaugh, charged with the murder of John E. Finnegan in the hallway at 187 Washington street. Only one witness was examined for the prosecution. He was Johnson Rotch, an engineer, 43 West Van Buren street, a companion of Finnegan the night he was killed.

Michael Sullivan was identified by Rotch as the one who struck Finnegan and knocked him down the stairway. He said four assailants, of whose identity he was not positive, with the exception of M. J. Sullivan, kicked and struck the prostrate form and disappeared down the stairs to the street.

Many character witnesses were placed on the stand in the afternoon by the defense. Among them were William G. Laub, ex-State Representative and at present in the Criminal Court Clerk's office, and Dr. E. J. Noel of the Coroner's office. The rest were members of various labor organizations, and all spoke highly of the two Sullivans and Cavanaugh.

The defense began to prove an alibi—Louis Donnelly and C. L. Larson, both members of the Stonecutters' union, being placed on the stand. Both these men said the defendants were in the main hallway at the time the alleged murder was committed, but their testimony was somewhat shaken by cross-examination.

NEW OUTING PLACE ASSURED.

Arrangements Are Completed for Opening a Resort on the Desplaines River on June 1.

A new outing resort on the Desplaines River is assured by the arrangements which were completed by E. A. Cummings & Co. yesterday for the development of the tract of eighteen acres where Ogden avenue runs into the Desplaines at Riverside.

In the afternoon Mr. Cummings took out a party interested in the company which is to improve the grounds, and a careful inspection of the plans was made. They provide for the building of pavilions, restaurants, baths in the river, toboggan slides, and a number of other amusements. An amphitheater where shows will be given will break the monotony of outdoor life.

Work will be commenced at once, and the resort is expected to open June 1. While it is to be operated by an independent company, it will be in coöperation with the Cicero and Proviso electric line, and will be planned to give that company business in carrying people to and from the grounds. In that respect the resort resembles the new place of outdoor amusement which the Chicago City railway company has built near Washington Park. The grounds will be free to the patrons of the street car line.

RHYNLAND LIKELY TO BE SAVED

American Liner Still Helpless on the Shoals, but Will Probably Be Pulled Off.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—The American liner Rhynland still lies helpless on the sands of Cotton Patch shoal, but the indications are that it will be floated with slight damage before many more hours have passed. Four strong tugs, the North American, Pioneer, Protector, and Juno, pulled on the ship today, and by their combined efforts succeeded in moving it ninety-five feet. If the weather continues favorable it is hoped to have the steamer in deep water on the next high tide.

The barge Lottie took off the Rhynland's cargo today, and the forty-one passengers were taken to Lewes by the steam pilot boat Philadelphia. There they were put aboard a special train for this city, where they arrived tonight.

A. C. McClurg Association Election.

The A. C. Mclurg & Co. House Benevolent association at its annual meeting last evening elected H. A. Gould President; Fred F. Foote, Vice President; and John C. Lehman, Secretary and Treasurer. The membership is limited to the 450 employés of the firm, and the association has paid $2,212.70 sick and death benefits in the six years of its existence.

M'WHORTER'S BUSY DAY.

SOUTH SIDE POOLROOM CROWDED WITH 200 BETTORS.

Policemen Pass By but Fail to See the Gambling or the Crowd—Saloonkeeper Is Said to Be "A Gent with a Drag"—Regarded as Having a Political Pull in the Neighborhood—All Classes of Sports Are Present.

Policemen passed back and forth in front of Frank McWhorter's resort in State street, near Thirty-ninth, and at least one of them entered the saloon yesterday afternoon, yet they failed to take any notice of the poolroom which was running wide open in the rear of the barroom and doing a land office business, with an attendance of over 200 sports.

There was not the slightest attempt at concealment on the part of those operating the poolroom, and the precautions taken at most of the down-town rooms to have a lookout to warn away suspicious characters was not observed. Bets were taken on the New Orleans and San Francisco races, and business was brisk, the penciler and cashier being rushed.

The poolroom is located directly behind McWhorter's barroom, which is a well-known resort in that neighborhood, and the center where gather the sports of the locality, including racetrack men, cock-fighters, and a few of the lesser lights in local pugilism. It is an all-night saloon, and its proprietor is said to have a big following in a political way, and business-men and residents in the neighborhood say that is why he is allowed to run his poolroom wide open.

The "ladies' entrance," if followed to its destination at McWhorter's, lands a visitor in the poolroom. The passage way is directly at the end of the bar, and any one may walk into the betting-ring without opposition or challenge.

Where the Betting Is Done.

A swinging door at the end of the passage is unguarded and unlocked and admits the visitor into a big, dark room in which the poolroom, which has been in operation since last Tuesday, is now in full blast. The south half of the room is vacant. The room has two doors opening into an alley, and the one which opens into the saloon. It is dimly lighted by a few gas jets, and in the north half of it a rough board desk has been rigged up behind which sit the cashier, ticket seller, and the operator who takes the results of the races over the wire. Opposite them, towards the center of the room, the board on which the race cards are posted with the odds stands.

The penciler posts the odds, the opening bets being registered and then changed once only, and the patrons, after scanning the margins offered, may go over to the desk and buy tickets on their respective favorites. The system of betting used is the same as was in vogue at Washington Park last summer. The ticket does not bear the name of the horse nor the odds, but simply a number which corresponds to a number on the bookmaker's tally sheet, where the amount of the bet, the horse, and the odds are posted.

The crowd which was in the place yesterday afternoon numbered over 200 and included many of the familiar figures of the betting rings of the local tracks.

Say He "Has a Drag."

Mr. McWhorter in the words of one of the patrons of the poolroom is a "thorough sporting gent." He is not only interested in horse racing, but also takes an interest in prize fighting and cocking mains. In fact, over the bar he has a lifesize portrait in oils of a game cock which the barkeeper proudly displays to customers. Better than all this, however, the patrons of the poolroom say he "has a drag" and that they are in no danger of being raided and this seemed to be borne out by the open manner in which the place is conducted and the blindness of the police. The crowd passes freely between the barroom and the betting-room and the unusual number of callers would attract the attention of most policemen. One policeman was seen in the place during the afternoon.

Dollar bets are received and this makes the trade brisk, although in the afternoon the average of the bets would be considerably higher than that and the bookmaker must have had a good day's profit, for the popular betting choices did not seem to be heavily backed, and where they seemed to be "pipes" the small bettors lacked the courage to put up their money at odds on and preferred to take chances on longer priced horses, all of which helped the bookmaker to make a living.

The half of the room in which the betting was done was half full of chairs, which accommodated spectators who did not care to bet but simply wandered in to watch the fun and they sat there during the afternoon and smoked until the room was foul and the atmosphere thick until the last race was over at Oakland.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS SUSTAINED.

O. Hero Awarded Judgment of $106 for Overtime Work While a Drainage Board Employe.

Judge Hanecy decided yesterday that O. Hero, formerly an inspector for the Sanitary District, is entitled to receive pay for work performed in excess of eight hours a day while he was employed by the district, and ordered a judgment of $106 to be entered against the district. Hero claimed this amount for extra work at the rate of $75 a month, at which wages he was employed from May to September, 1896. The sanitary Trustees contended that the monthly wages covered all the liability.

Knights of Zion Elect Officers.

At the convention of the Knights of Zion on Wednesday evening in Zion Hall, in West Twelfth street, the following officers were chosen: Grand Master Zionist, B. Horwich; First Vice President, L. Enelow; Second Vice President, H. Waiss; Grand Recorder, Leo Zolotkoff; Assistant Grand Recorder and Financial Secretary, Hymon S. Wolf; Treasurer; E. Epstein; Grand Orator, Dr. Halpern; Senior Conductor, J. Gartenstein; Junior Conductor, M. Sultan.

Courts to Hear Tribute to Showalter.

It has been arranged that the memorial resolutions for Judge Showalter adopted by the Chicago Bar association are to be presented before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Tuesday at 10 a. m. by Thomas A. Moran. William A. Woods, presiding Justice, will respond. The resolutions are to be presented also in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Grosscup on Monday at 10:30 a. m. by Edwin Walker.

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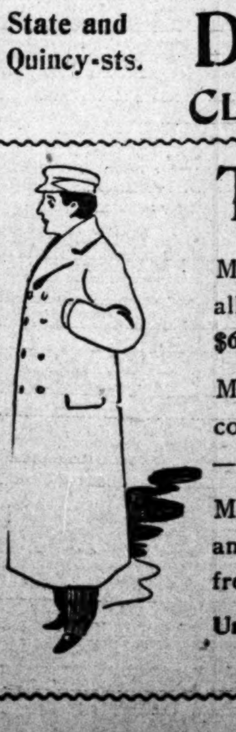

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$2.98 for $7.50 Kersey Top Coat and Boucle Coats—representing the best value ever given in America for the money—notched tailored collar and storm collar—not a detail slighted. We price them at $2.98 just to close out the unsold portion of our winter coats. This is an important bargain occasion, the best we have ever given.

$5.75 for $15.00 Coats—the lining is worth the price—Kersey, Covert, and Astrakhan, in tans, browns, royals, navies and blacks—many styles to choose from—such an opportunity comes but once in a lifetime; take advantage of this offer.

$5.00 for $12.00 Boucle and Plush Capes—a cape that was made especially for us to sell at a close margin at $12.00—today's price does not represent the cost of the material—extra full sweep—well lined—our strongest Friday bargain at $5.00.

$18.50 for $25.00 new Spring Man-Tailored Suits—made of fine homespun and cheviot, lined throughout with the Stevens silk—single breasted—notched collar, waist effect—skirt made and shaped after our new spring model—positively a suit that will sell later in the season for $25.00—thirty to go for $18.50.

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Black Satin Duchess—the world's standard at 85c—on sale today at....... 62½c

Black Satin Brocades—regular $1.00 quality—50 pieces on sale today at....... 55c

Black Satin Brocades—new patterns, rich and desirable—silks that are worth 85c for..... 39c

Black Imported Taffetas—taffetas that are cheap at 60c—on sale at....... 39c

Black Peau de Soie—the handsome $1.00 quality will be on sale today at....... 65c

Black Imp'd Rustling Taffeta—21 inches wide—taffetas that are worth 85c for....... 55c

New Spring Silks Specially Priced for Friday and Saturday.

100 Pieces of Printed India and New Spring Foulards—swell styles that will readily sell for $1.00 and 75c later in the season—Friday and Saturday—specially priced at 65c and....... 50c

50 Pieces of Black Ground Silks with Colored Swivel Figures—new and decidedly popular silks that are well worth $1.50 per yard—they go on sale Friday and Saturday at....... 68c

Art Needlework Bargains.

Another bargain occasion in Art Needlework—an event that will surpass in value giving even last Friday's phenomenal bargains.

Best Wash Embroidery Silks, per skein....... 2c

15c for $1 hand embroidered buttonhole edges—best linen, dainty floral designs, Doilies.

23c for 50c Picture Frames.

25c for 75c round thread Linen Centers, stamped with new designs.

50c for $2.00 odds and ends in Fancy Pin Cushions, dainty effects that are worth $2.00.

60c for handsome Art Cloth Mantel Drapes—3 yards long.

2c for 10c Stamped Doilies, great bargains.

All of our stamped and hemstitched linens and embroidered goods at ½.

Men's & Women's Underwear.

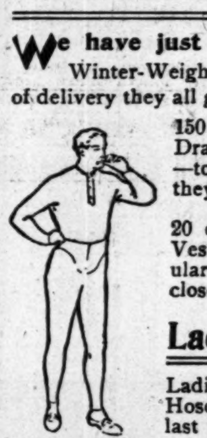
We have just received 150 dozen Men's Merino Winter-Weight Shirts and Drawers—owing to the lateness of delivery they all go at less than half price.

150 dozen Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers—winter weight—to sell them quick they go for....... 59c

20 dozen Ladies' White Merino Vests and Pants—a regular $1.50 garment—to close they go at....... 95c

Ladies' Plaid Hose.

Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Plaid Hose that created such a furor last Monday—a few of all sizes, but you *must* come early to secure your choice of colors and sizes—while they last they go at 3 pairs for $2.50, or, per pair....... 89c



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95c for $2.00 Muslin Curtains—in pretty dots and figures—also fine fishnets, full ruffle—15 different styles to choose from.

25c for 75c Sofa Pillow—large size—a tremendous reduction to clean up all of our odd lots left over from Christmas selling—some worth more than 75c.

CHAS·A·STEVENS & BROS.

15c for 25c Combs—the new, late, stylish designs in handsome amber shades—made of celluloid; some of the better bought to sell at 50c, for 25c.

25c for $1 Cyrano Chains, or a 50c chain with a handsome 50c lucky charm attached, for 25c. All styles—this price is for Friday and Saturday only.

CHAS·A·STEVENS & BROS.

25c for 75c Bobbinet and Chiffon Ties—ties that are 2 yards long—all priced to make things lively in our Ladies' Neckwear Department—better ones at 50c.

25c for $1 Buckles—a reckless pricing of all the odd lots of high-cost buckles—gun metal, cut steel and jeweled buckles—largest assortment ever priced at 25c.

LONG SOUGHT FUGITIVE CAUGHT

W. W. Withers, Wanted in New York for Embezzlement, Is Arrested in Chicago.

After eluding arrest for over three months and leading a detective a chase of over a thousand miles, William Wallace Withers of New York was arrested yesterday by Inspector Warner of the American Surety company. With his young wife, who was his companion in his flight, Withers was taken to New York last night to face an indictment for embezzlement returned against him a month ago.

Withers was special freight agent of the Long Island railroad company at Sheepshead Bay, and on Oct. 3, 1898, disappeared. An investigation disclosed, it is said, that his cash account was $600 short. An expert was put at work, and a week's work convinced the railway officials that the books had been cleverly manipulated, and there was no knowing how much he might have taken.

The surety company was on Withers' bond, and Inspector Warner traced Withers to Philadelphia, thence to Boston and Buffalo. There all trace of him was lost.

A few days ago Warner saw Mrs. Withers in Hyde Park, learned that her husband was employed in a Wabash avenue wallpaper store, and arrested him there yesterday.

Withers denied his guilt and agreed to return to New York. He is 28 years of age and his parents are well known in New York, where his father is a lawyer.

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